Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,211—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910. 14th Dec.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9503
21st "	EGYPT	7912		
1911. 7th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
14th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9621
21st "	SALSETTE	6000		
28th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7932
4th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000		
11th "	DELTA	8013	MANTUA	10883
18th "	SALSETTE	6000		
25th "	ARABIA	7932		
4th March	MALWA	10883		
11th "	EGYPT	7912	MACEDONIA	10512
18th "	SALSETTE	6000		
25th "	* ARCADIA	7000		
30th "	PERSIA	7951		
1st April	MARMORA	10509		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885		
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9503
6th May	ARABIA	7909		
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912		

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER, At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES,

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 490 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnigh tly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge,
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS. (CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

AT REDUCED FARES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	22nd Dec.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	23rd Dec.	6 a.m.*	direct,
Linga	2171	Mon.	26th Dec.	11 a.m.	†P D & C M

†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
*Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 22nd Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Madura," 1956 tons, on Monday, the 26th December, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

A Steamer on or about the 31st December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

19th December, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Armand-Behic	6,385	Guionnet	22nd Dec. 1910.
Australien	6,365	Monton	19th Jan. 1911.
Nera	5,538	Casanova	16th Feb. 1911.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	16th Mar. 1911.
Dumbea	5,685	Rebufat	13th April 1911.
Polynesien	6,363	Bruno	11th May 1911.
Australien	6,365	Monton	8th June 1911.
Salazie	4,147	Biquier	6th July 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	30th Dec. 1910.
Dumbea	5,685	Rebufat	27th Jan. 1911.

For further particulars apply to—

J. da COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL FROM THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jany. 1911
Bohemia	4231	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st Feby. "
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st March "
Bohemia	4231	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st April "
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st May "
Bohemia	4231	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
		Seberich	1st June "

SHIPPING

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
b Markgraf	3,680	Ihle	23rd Dec. 1910.
a Sultan	2,884	Jansen	3rd Jan. 1911.
a Praesident	3,300	Jacobsen	17th Jan.
b Markgraf	3,689	Ihle	4th Feb.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay, 5th December, 1910.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Chittagong,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MUREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

BOMBAY RACES. HOLIDAY SHOOTING. XMAS. HOLIDAYS.

For a thorough appreciation of the Season's doings and to obtain a maximum of pleasure during the Xmas holidays, inspect our stock of

BINOCULARS.

Goerz-Trieder, Neo-Trieder, Heli-Trieder and Pagor Models. The foregoing are revelations in magnification and definition.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERAS

Goerz Pocket Tenah can be carried in a Vest pocket, or by a lady in a small purse or bag; and yet it is equivalent to any Camera taking pictures 7" × 5".

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR C. R. GOERZ, BOMBAY AND POONA.

'XMAS, 1910.

Orders for CAKES, 'XMAS BOXES, etc.,

NOW REGISTERED AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

SEND FOR 'XMAS LIST, NOW READY.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL PAID UP...Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... ,, 16,600,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—
Antung-Haien
Bombay

BANKS.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:

Mandvi (Bombay), Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhava [illegible] bad (Sind).

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following Dried Desert Nuts, namely, WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS and CHESTNUTS.

'XMAS 1910.

Just unpacked from HIGH CLASS FIRMS:—

MALAGA RAISINS, (Extra choice) in 5½ lbs. box.
Do. (Extra) in 5½ lbs. box.
Do. (Extra) in 4½ lbs. box.
Do. (Ordinary choice) in 5½ lbs. box.
SPANISH IMPERIAL FIGS in 1 lb. tin.
FRESH SPANISH GRAPES in barrels at Rs. 1 per lb.
NAPLES FIGS in 2 lbs. baskets.
FRENCH FRUITS in Syrup, Assorted Extra in Bottle.

Gruyere, Parmesan Gorgonzola Cheddar loaf, Dutch Cream Balls in tin foil and other various Cheeses. Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Pastes of various shapes and designs. Pure Olive Oil (genuine). Italian Wine Vinegar. Ham and Bacon and Sausages.

Our CLARET (Grignolino) WINE the genuine in great demand, Rs. 11 per doz. bots.

Favourable Term for THE SEASON only (to Cash purchasers only) a disc of 10 per cent. for sums exceeding over Rs. 12.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous [illegible] spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night distress, startlings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various [illegible] enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, nightly [illegible] cases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. System generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting [illegible] restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently become [illegible] and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD AND NERVE [illegible]

[illegible] marvellous properties ever [illegible] cause arising.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "OLYMPIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Docks.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain METCALFE will attend every morning. Holders of through Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods, failing the Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings,
Bombay, 19th December, 1910

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "KOERBER," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival and REQUESTED to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "NIPPON" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival and REQUESTED to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

JAMES VINCENT McFARLANE, late of Bombay, an Engineer on the s. s. "Shahnoor," European.

DANIEL JOHNSTONE, late of Bombay, Sub-Editor of the "Advocate of India," European.

RUKMANIBAI alias SURAJ, widow of Atmaram Govindram, late of Bombay Hindoo.

BRAZ FERNANDES, late of Uran Portuguese.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General,

Administrator-General's Office, High Court,
Bombay, the 16th day of December, 1910.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON having been appointed CLEARING AGENTS to the Official Assignee in connection with Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s affairs will be pleased to answer any enquiries.

LADIES' AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP OF INDIA.

OPEN TO ALL LADY GOLFERS in India. To be held at TOLLYGUNGE, CALCUTTA, on 9th, 10th and 11th January.

All particulars can be had from

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Ladies' Golf Club,
2, Rainy Park,
Tollygunge, Calcutta.

HAZARIBAGH MUNICIPALITY

SURFACE DRAINAGE SCHEME.
CONTRACT No. 1.

The Municipal Commissioners of Hazaribagh, invite Tender for the construction of about 37,000 feet of SURFACE WATER DRAINS, CULVERTS, CHANNELS, etc.

Plans may be seen and copies of the specification, bill of quantities and form of tender obtained at the Municipal office, Hazaribagh, or at the office of the Sanitary Engineer, Bengal, 1 and 2 Old Court House Corner, Calcutta, on or after December 8th, on deposit of Rs. 20 in Government Currency which will be refunded on receipt of a bonafide tender.

Tenders, which must be in the forms provided, with bills of quantities and schedules fully priced must be sent in sealed covers addressed to the [illegible] must be received not later than January 23rd, 1911.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept any Tender.

Tenders must do so at their own cost.

F. C. EAGLES,
[illegible]man, for Chairman,
Hazaribagh Municipality.
[illegible]ber, 1910.

[illegible] & Co.,

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, the 24th, 26th, and 27th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANT ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Members of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods, Merchants' Association, have RENEWED the existing FREIGHT CONTRACT, with Messrs. W. and A. GRAHAM and CO., Acting for the Conference Lines of Steamers i. e., "Anchor," "Clan" and "Ellerman" (including "City" and "Hall") Lines, for carriage of Piece-Goods as per terms of the said Freight Contract from Glasgow, Manchester, Liverpool, Birkenhead and other places in Great Britain and America to Bombay, for the years 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915. All goods ordered indented, purchased or contracted to be purchased on behalf of the members of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association must be shipped from and after the 1st January, 1911, upto 31st December, 1915, in Steamers belonging to the said four lines only and on Indent Contract Forms of Bills of Lading and no others.

NARAYENDAS HARIBHAI,
Hon. Joint Secretary.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. O. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
MATHERAN.
ALBERT VICTOR COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL.
Separate Billiard Saloon & Restaurant on the Premises.

THIS commodious hotel contains 25 bedrooms with TILED flooring, each 14 × 16 feet, with a front verandah 12 feet wide. Every bed-room has its own bath-room and dressing room with tiled flooring. The hotel consists of several detached Bungalows suitable for families. It is situated in a large shady compound, commanding a beautiful westerly view. A separate Bungalow, known as the "Wilderness," is specially fitted up for Princes and Nabobs. Please apply for—

Terms for Board and Lodging, &c, to E. K. KHAN.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and [illegible] Best Schools near. Terms Moderate [illegible] kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, [illegible] James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and [illegible] KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, [illegible] Sale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price [illegible] A large assortment of Scantling [illegible] always kept in stock at our [illegible] Victoria Road.

Price List and S[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH
NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.
THE GREAT ITALA FILM,
THE VESTAL.

Undoubtedly the greatest Art Film ever exhibited in Bombay. The story is unique and deals with the love of a Roman maid, who, through a lying report of her lover's death set abroad by the High Priest, joins the virgins of the Temple of Vesta. We see the beautiful processions and dedication of the maiden actually taken in an old Roman Temple, her neglect of the sacred fire, her trial and condemnation to death. The rescue of the maiden from certain death by her lover, a Roman soldier, is a most dramatic finale.

OUR POPULAR COMEDIAN,
FOOLSHEAD
AS A HONEST MAN.

See his trials and worries in his vain endeavours to return property found by him.

MAX ON THE SPREE.

Max Linder finds trouble in store on his return home late at night. He gets in the wrong flat and our usual Programme of other Pictures.

XMAS EVE.
SATURDAY, Dec. 24th.
GRAND PRIZE SHOW
FOR THE CHILDREN
5-30 TO 6-30.

A Huge Xmas Tree covered with Toys to be given away to the lucky winners.

XMAS NIGHT
SUNDAY, DEC. 25TH.
THREE GRAND PRIZE SHOWS
7 to 8—Three GOLD WATCHES.
8-30 to 9-30—One GOLD and Two SILVER WATCHES.
10 to 11—Three SILVER WATCHES.

Look out for our Grand Xmas Programme.

SKATING RINK

PRACTICE SESSION, 8 to 9 a. m.
LADIES' only " 9 to 10 a. m.
EVENING " 6 to 8.
BAND THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
NIGHT SESSION, 9-30 to 11-30.
BAND EVERY NIGHT.
MONDAY 26th Dec.—BOXING DAY.
NO PRACTICE SESSIONS.
GENERAL SKATING, 9 to 11 A.M.
Band in Attendance.
Admission One Rupee including Light Breakfast.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

HAIG & HAIG
XXX WHISKY
(Distillers since 1679)

Renowned for its pure quality and pleasant mellow flavour.
Insist upon having the original brand
To be had of
Messrs. D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co., D.D. BARIA, and other Wine Merchants
or,
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has by a reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—ITS PURE SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIRE EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising, for

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS
BLOOD POI[illegible]	[illegible]

NOTE [illegible] thing injurious [illegible] tution of [illegible] the Proprietors [illegible] test [illegible]

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column,

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

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HAMS, English cooked, full flavoured. Cooked Breakfast Bacon, Hunter's Handy Hams, and Hams and Bacon in canvas at rock-bottom prices. THE EMPIRE STORES, near Bori Bunder, Bombay.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

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BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
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Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
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scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

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Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
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MALTED MILK (In Powder Form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.
HORLICK'S is not a Drug but a food of high nutritive value.
Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.
HORLICK'S contains every essential element to build up the body and make it strong and vigorous, gives stamina and staying power, and helps to form bone, nerve and muscle.
NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,200,000
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J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

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Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the Use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. In 1/- Tins (English Price). Sold everywhere. Full Free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., 4, Tillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

INSTANT RELIEF.

Agents:—H. TREACHER & Co.,
Bombay & Poona.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, December 17.

EXCHANGE.

Market is steady.
We quote :—
Bank's selling—
T. T. Ready ... ... 1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail ... ... 1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward ... 1s. 4 3-32d. Jan.
Bank's Buying—
Private D. D. Ready ... ... 1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 m/s ... ... 1s. 4 9-32d.
" " Forward ... 1s. 4 1-8d. Mar.
" 6 m/s Ready ... ... 1s. 4 13-32d.
France 3 m/s 171 1-4
Marks 3 m/s 239 1-4
60 d/s. Hongkong 135 1-4
" Shanghai 182
" Japan 149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Market opened at Rs. 94-10 for ready and this settlement, improved to Rs. 94-11 and Rs. 94-13 respectively at which rates there were sellers at the close.

BULLION.

Bar silver both in London and New York remained unchanged.

Business in silver in the local market was done at Rs. 73-11. Private cables advised London market to be steady. The tone of the local market was firm but there being good demand the rate at the close advanced to Rs. 73-12 about 50 to 60 slabs changed hands.

The gold market was steady. Demand was good and rates fluctuated by one anna. Sovereigns were in good demand and rates advanced by half anna.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett	23	6	0
97 touch Chintu	23	6	0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch			
	23	15	9
National Bank	23	15	9
Chartered Bank	23	15	0
Sovereigns Shield ...	15	2	0
Do. Dragon ...	15	0	0
Australian	14	0	0
English Gold	14	0	0
Native Bullion ...	23	14	2
Indian Specie Bank ...	23	14	0

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	73	11	0
117 Penny Ready	73	10	0
Local per tola	0	11	6

FUTURES.

First Settlement	73	11	0
Second do	74	0	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—Quiet. London rates were unchanged. Local rate remained steady.

Rapeseed.—Dull. No change to report.

Wheat.—Steady. Local rate advanced by one anna. Demand meagre.

Castor, Cottonseed, Groundnut, Poppy, Mowra and Gingelly.—Quiet but steady. No change in rates. Demand moderate.

Descriptions.	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed, Sold ...	Rs. 11	13	0
Linseed, Small ...	" 11	8	0
Linseed, Brown ...	" 11	13	0
RAPESEED—			
Brown Delhi ...	" 6	5	0
Brown Cawnpore ...	" 6	4	0
Yellow do. ...	" 7	4	0
Do. Gujarat ...	" 7	11	0
Brown Katni ...	" 6	15	0
Poppyseed ...	" 9	8	0
Castorseed ...	" 38 to 39		
WHEAT—			
Pissi ...	" 31 to 33		
Hard Red ...	" 27 to 29		
GINGELLYSEED—			
Yellow Hingunghat ...	" 52 to 54		
Bai Khandesh ...	" 75 to 90		
Mowra ...	" 74		
Groundnuts ...	" 48 to 50		
Cottonseed ...	" 26 to 27		
Maize ...	" 16 to 17		
Wheat Yellow ...	" 36 to 38		
Khandwa ...	" 42 to 46		
Bajaro ...	" 25 to 27		
Joowar ...	" 16 to 19		
Gram ...	" 21 to 24		
Mimbara ...	" 52 to 53		
Brown Jubbulpore ...	" 47 to 48		
Brown Meggi ...	" 48 to 49		
Kabra ...	" 49 to 50		
Black Kutni ...	" 44 to 45		
Myrabollams ...	" 17 to 19		

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 17th December, 1910 :—

Wheat	13,601 cwts
Linseed	604 "
Rapeseed	369 "
Gingellyseed	21,600 "
Poppyseed	226 "
Groundnuts	4,898 "
Castorseed	3,696 "
Rice	2,366 "
Myrabollams	4,042 "
Cottonseed	31,392 "
Mowraseed	169 "
Gram	4,770 "
Joowar	872 "
Maize	1,570 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,565
India	64
Bank of Burma	125
Eastern Bank	74

MILLS.

Crescent	67 1-2
David	353 3-4
Manockji Petit	2,665
Kohinoor	610
Laxmi Cotton Mill	1,345

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton	145
New Mofussil	817 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shivraipur Mining Syndicate ...	18 1-2
Alcock Ashdown & Co	222
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	120
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	167 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,080
Treacher and Co.	470

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	480

COTTON.

Liverpool on Saturday was unchanged and 1 up. New York unchanged and futures 6 and 5 up. The tone of the local market was firm and demand both from exporters and mills being good and rates advanced by Rs. 2 to Rs. 3. The opener advised 3 to 4 points up. The rate for new crop fluctuated by Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 on account of good demand. The rate for new Broach opened at Rs. 760 but on account of good demand it closed at Rs. 359.

300	Gaddum & Co.	Akola	352 Jan.
200	Do	Khandwa	331-335
200	Do	Khandesh	335-340
500	Ralli	Akola	352 "
100	Hindustan	Bengal	296 "
100	Colaba Land	Do	307
100	Jiwaraj Mill	Mulkupur	340
100	E Spinner & Co	Khamgaon	352
100	D Petit Mill	Bagalkot	355
100	Do	Jalna	340
100	Ripon Mill	Bengal	320
100	E D Sassoon & Co.	Bengal old	280
200	Do	Khandesh	323
	Bengal Hand Gin. Fine		304
	" F Good		291
	Bengal Machine Gin. Fine		320
	" F Good		307
	Sind " Punjab Fine		319
	" F Good		306
	Khandesh Fine		325
	" F Good		325
	Dhamangaon Poolgaon		
	" Fine		358
	" F Good		348
	Akola Khangaum Fine		353
	" F Good		343
	Amraoti Fine		353
	" F Good		343
	Veotmal Fine		360
	" F Good		350
	Hingoree Fine		353
	" F Good		353
	Wardha Hinganghat Fine		366
	" F Good		358
	Methia Fine		334
	" F Good		324
	Broach Gin Fine		380
	" F Good		370
	Broach Gin Good		361
	Sawginned Good		348
	Comptah Gin		368
	Westerns H. G.		348
	Do M G		354

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 17th December, 1910 :—

	Bales.
Khandeish	5,379 "
Central India	541 "
Barsi and Nagur	83 "
Berar	2,275 "
Central Provinces	2,304 "
Total Oomras	11,582 "
Dholera	1,103 "
Broach	..... "
Coompta and Dharwar ...	1,138 "
Westerns	..... "
Bengals (N. W. P.)	88 "
Bengal Rajputana	49 "
Sind	18 "
Persian	..... "
American	..... "
Other Sorts	..... "
Total ...	12,978 "

LIVERPOOL, December 17.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Quiet but steady
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	54,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Dec.—Jan.	7·93+ 4
Jan.—Feb.	7·93+ 3
Feb.—Mar.	7·96+ 4
Mar.—Apl.	7·98+ 4
Apl.—May	7·99+ 4
May.—June	7·99+ 3
June—July	7·97+ 3
July—Aug.	7·99+ 4
Aug.—Sept.	7·76+ 3

METALS.

We Quote :—

Copper Braziers 4×4	21	
	28	Rs. 53 12
	35	
	42	
	49	
	56	
	63	
	70	Rs. 55 8
	77	
	84	
Yellow Metal Sheets	21	
	28	
	35	" 45 0
	42	
	49	
	56	
Tin Ingots	" 47	4
Georgshutte	" 20	3
Copper Sheetings	" 59	0
Yellow Metal Sheetings.	" 47	4
Copper Ingots	" 46	12

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 16th December, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	26	30,116
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	24	28,975

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 13th Dec. 1910, as compared with the statement of 6th Dec. 1910:—

Liabilities.	December 6. Rs.	a.	p.	December 13. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund ...	1,73,00,000	0	0	1,73,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c ...	1,77,91,690	2	7	2,05,19,953	7	3
Other Deposits, &c ...	16,47,57,568	0	11	16,52,85,843	9	6
Bank Post Bills, &c. ...	5,94,623	7	7	8,48,251	0	10
Sundries ...	20,00,935	10	7	18,49,690	13	7
Rs ...	22,24,74,237	5	10	22,58,03,738	15	2
Assets.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	2,59,70,480	0	0	2,74,20,915	0	0
Other authorized Investments ...	93,34,844	0	0	88,74,814	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorizedSecurities	3,85,40,977	3	1	3,72,01,760	2	7
Accounts of Credit on do ...	5,23,79,205	6	2	5,29,33,801	0	1
Bills discounted, &c ...	3,15,08,970	14	3	3,02,83,290	9	0
Balances with other Banks ...	24,54,300	10	10	22,34,797	13	4
Bullion ...	.....			.....		
Dead Stock ...	21,83,601	7	0	21,81,628	9	9
Stamps ...	12,249	7	1	11,923	0	3
Sundries ...	61,114	10	5	60,979	2	2
	16,24,45,743	10	10	16,12,03,939	5	2
Cash, &c., at... Head Office...	6,00,28,493	11	0	6,47,99,799	10	0
Cash, &c., at... Branches ...						
	22,24,74,237	5	10	22,58,03,738	15	2

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Government Balance Head Office ...	35,54,570	Increase.
Government Balance at Branches ...	8,25,707	Decrease.
Other Deposits ...	4,98,275	Increase.
Post Bills ...	2,53,628	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments...	9,90,435	Increase.
Loans...	13,39,217	Decrease.
Accounts of Credit ...	5,54,596	Increase.
Mercantile Bills ...	12,25,880	Decrease.
Cash at Head Office ...	53,74,731	Increase.
Cash at Branches ...	8,03,425	Decrease.

Percentage 34-26.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 17th December, 1910, as compared with the statement for the week ending 10th December 1910 :—

Liabilities.	Dec. 10. Rs.	Dec. 17. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,05,00,000	1,05,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	1,25,81,029	1,06,87,584
Public Deposits at Branches ...	10,95,57,826	10,73,79,079
Other Deposits ...	7,514	7,514
Post Bills ...	26,05,267	26,83,936
Sundries ...	14,52,51,636	14,12,58,113
Rs....		
Assets.		
Government Securities ...	1,33,69,221	1,33,68,363
Other authorised Securities	16,49,666	16,45,130
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,37,13,346	1,41,49,010
Loans do. do. ...	4,04,00,118	4,02,70,774
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,81,53,763	1,93,14,576
Dead Stocks ...	2,92,195	2,92,884
Stamps ...	6,926	6,837
Bullion ...	7,65,623	7,09,256
Balance with other Banks.	6,40,795	7,57,501
Sundries...	4,40,592	4,68,668
Cash ...	5,58,19,191	5,02,75,114
	14,52,51,636	14,12,58,113

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 19.

The exchange to-day is 1s. 4 3-32d. The trade is stagnant. Government paper stands at Rs. 94-8.

Shares.—Coal.—Industry 12 1-4, Kosoonda and Nyadee 21.

A further drop is reported in the jute market. Fair business is being done at Rs. 45-8.

A committee has been formed in Batavia to consider the feasibility of erecting a public monument to the late Dr. Treub, in commemoration of his long service a Director of the Buitenzorg Gardens, and of his services to the planting community in Java.

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF EARNINGS FOR THE MONTH OF NOV. 1910.

	Earnings for November 1910. Rs.	Increase or Decrease over same month last year. Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction ...	2,01,157	+ 14,259	+ 7·63
* Lighting and Power Supply ...	49,302	+ 4,829	+ 10·85
Total ...	2,50,459	+ 19,088	+ 8·24

	Total Earnings from January 1910. Rs.	Increase or Decrease over the same period last year. Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction ...	19,70,123	+ 1,44,934	+ 7·94
* Lighting and Power Supply ...	4,98,647	+ 74,893	+ 17·67
Total ...	24,68,770	+ 2,19,827	+ 9·77

Exclusive of Power supplied to the Tramways.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

THE Directors' report submitted to the Members at the twenty-first ordinary general meeting, to be held on 12th December, reads as follows :—

The Directors have now to submit to you a balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ended 20th September last. The gross profits for the period mentioned, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, amount to £134,864 8s. 3d., to which has to be added £24,478 11s. 3d. brought forward from last account, making a total of £158,842. 19s. 6d. After deducting expenses of management and general charges amounting to £67,096 15s. 10d., the sum remaining amounts to £91,746 3s. 8d. From this sum, £4,036 1s. 2d., the amount due to the Persian Government in terms of the concession, has to be deducted, and also income tax, £4,785 1s. 10d., leaving £82,925 0s. 8d., which the Directors propose to deal with in the following manner :—Six months' interim dividend, at the rate of 3s. per share, paid 13th June, 1910, £15,000, final dividend, at the rate of 6s. per share, to be paid on 19th December, 1910, 30,000, transfer to reserve account 15,000, carried forward to new account 22,925-0-8, total £82,925-0-8.

The Directors record with the deepest regret, the death on the 1st November of their esteemed colleague, Sir George S. Mackenzie, whose services to the Imperial Bank of Persia were of the highest value. Mr. C. Greenwood and Mr. W. A. Buchanan have accepted seats on the Board. The retiring Directors are Mr. W. Keswick and Mr. H. Coke, who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs C. F. Kemp, Sons & Co, Chartered Accountants, who offer themselves for re-appointment.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—15 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 6 bales goat hair, E Dossa and Co ; 8 bales wool, M Madangopal ; 30 bales wool, M Balia ; 20 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co ; 34 bales wool, The Bombay and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Massilia s—13 bales cotton-waste, S M Kirtiker and Co.

Hidalgo s—7 bales cotton-waste, S M Kirtiker and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Benares s—2,000 cwts gingellyseed and 1,000 cwts groundnuts L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HULL.

Dorrington Court s—20,625 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

Hidalgo s—8,037 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji ; 1,000 cwts cottonseed and 1,005 cwts myrabollams, K Kessawji and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Hidalgo s—150 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Feliciana s—220 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 3,000 cwts teelseed, 230 bales cotton and 2,900 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 660 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Dorrington Court s—80 bales hemp, M Moolji and Co; 4,000 cwts gingellyseed and 2,000 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co; 34 bales hemp, E Oomersey.

Glenlyon s—2,500 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co; 275 bales cotton, Bamji & Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—1 bale cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 400 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts castorseed, 49 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros ; 1,000 cwts myrabolams, W Bagji; 503 cwts myrabolams, K Kesawji and Co; 3 pots rosa oil, Baur and Krause, 2,800 cwts bone meal, E O Nanji; 125 cwts olibanum, Jaitha Dossa; 100 cwts olibanum, P. Jaithabhoy; 30 cwts cardamumseed G Suchedina and Co; 385 bales cotton, P P Vishram and Co; 100 cwts mendee powder M Sadakally.

FOR BREMEN.

Gutenfels s—220 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 1,500 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Appledore s—202 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, M Bhimji and Co ; 11,002 cwts teelseed, and 300 bales cotton, A Biaschek and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Tuscany s—12,946 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GHENT.

Hidalgo s—110 bales cotton, Diwadker and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co ; 42 cwts sharkfins and 4 cwts fishmaws, J Mahomed, 11 cwts sharkfins, E Moledina ; 25 cwts sharkfins, T Ooka ; 15 chests opium, M M Sirazi ; 24 chests opium, C Bomanji and Co ; 30 cwts sharkfins and 9 1-2 cwts fishmaws, K N Minnee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—20 chests opium, S Shivalyal ; 2 chests opium, Tata Sons and Co ; 30 chests opium, S J David and Co ; 63 1-2 chests opium, C Bomanji and Co ; 4 chests opium, C E J Abram.

FOR KOBE.

Delta s—1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co ; 2 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading and Co ; 500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co.

Banca s—1,500 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co ; 226 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 500 bales cotton, K Devraj and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Delta s—150 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Banca s—50 bales cotton, M B Kaisha ; 900 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Banca s—100 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

Delta s—200 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

At Le Mans on Dec. 4 an express train dashed into the Countess De Nicolay's motor car on a level crossing. The Countess, her son and her chauffeur, were killed.

The "Figaro" gives currency to a report, long prevalent in diplomatic circles, that Germany has offered to give several millions of pounds and military aid in connection with the erection of fortifications for the defence of Holland.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It remove all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, a delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovers, of the age Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesales depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

LAMB—December 18, at Pinner, Middlesex, to Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Lamb, a son. (By cable.)

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

FRAUENFELDER—December 19, at St. George's Hospital, after a short illness. Jonas Frauenfelder, Assistant Manager, Volkart Brothers, aged 22 years, deeply regretted. Funeral at Sewree Cemetery 8 o'clock (S. T). this (Tuesday) morning.

HYDERABAD (SIND).

MARRIAGE.

LINDSAY-MACDOUGALL—Ralph Lindsay, of the Bank of Bombay, Hyderabad, (Sind,) to Jean Isabel, younger daughter of Mr. Allan MacDougall and Mrs. MacDougall, Dunolly, Montrose.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LOVEGROVE—December 9, at Lahore, the wife of W. H. Lovegrove, I. F. S., Srinagar, Kashmir, of twins—boy and girl.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Hunt, Chuckla.

Nasik Conspiracy Trial, Bombay High Court, 11 a. m.

Bombay Improvement Trust 4 p. m.

Opening Ceremony of the Govindji Thakessy Sawarek Bhattia Graha by H. E. The Governor, Charni Road 5-15 p. m.

Entertainment to Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim. Anjuman-i-Islam, Hornby Road.

"The adjournment meeting to discuss Mr. J. P. Orr, I. C. S's. lecture on the "Improvement Trust Schemes", will be held at the Improvement Trust Offices at 6-30, p. m. (S. T.)

Excelsior Cinematograph, at the Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Special attraction this week. The Grand Itala Film "The Vestal."

Skating Rink, Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. ; Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m., 9-30 to 11 p. m.

Maxim : "Believe nothing against another but upon good authority ; neither report what may hurt another unless it be a greater hurt to conceal it."—J. PUCKLE.

ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL.

P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the English Mails of the 9th December, which left Aden on Monday morning, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday.

FIRE IN A MILL.—Yesterday evening at about 7 o'clock, a fire broke out in the blow room of the Elphinstone Mill, situated at Elphinstone Road. The fire was extinguished by the mill fire-appliances. The damage done by the fire is estimated at about Rs. 1,000.

BAND AT THE PAREL INSTITUTE.—By kind permission of Lt-Col. S. J. Sarjent, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Malhandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening :—

March ...	Mandla Road ... Adams
Coro, Marcia ed Aria ...	Il Pirata ... Bellini
Spanish Serenade ...	La Paloma ... Yradier
Selection ...	Miss Hook of Holland ... Rubens
Valse ...	Rendezvous ... Zutnela
Selection ...	Harry Lauder's Songs ... Hume
Two-Step ...	Mr. Jollyboy ... Penso

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. G. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening :—

March ...	Iolanthe ... Sullivan
Overture ...	Luispiel ... Bela
Valse ...	Christmas ... Margis
Selection ...	The Emerald Isle ... German
Intermezzo	Love in Idleness ... Macbeth
Selection ...	La Gran Via ... Valverde
Two-Step ...	Julie ... Joyce

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Delta" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. to-morrow. Parcel mail for China closes at the New G. P. O. at 9 a.m. the same day.—A mail for Seychelles, Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per s. s. "Armand Behic" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 9 a.m. on Thursday the 22nd instant. Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer. Parcel mail for France closes at the New G. P. O. at 8 a.m. the same day.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, and Tanga per s. s. "Markgraf" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. on Friday the 23rd instant.

LORD MINTO.

THE President of the Deccan Sabha, Mr. H. A. Wadya, Bar-at-Law, despatched a farewell message to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto on the eve of their departure, to which the following reply has been received :—

"Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto desire me to convey to you their sincere thanks for your kind telegram which they received just before leaving Bombay."

COMPANY MEETING.

The third ordinary general meeting of the Jam Shri Ranjitsinhji Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, was held yesterday at the Company's offices, the Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Glazebrook presiding. The following report was approved and adopted :—Out of the arrears of unpaid calls Rupees 10,900 have been recovered. The ceremony of starting the engines of the mills was performed on 28th August 1909, since when mill has been working. As will be seen from the abstract of profit and loss account, the Company's working for the year has resulted in loss. The Directors regret that this result is due mainly to the high prices of cotton and with no corresponding rise in the prices of yarn, and partly to scarcity of labour and the consequent payment of high wages. The Directors hope that the situation will soon improve, and lead to a satisfactory result next year. The Directors are glad to report that yarn manufactured by the Company has been much appreciated in Sholapur proper and its districts. Messrs. Lalji, Murarji & Coy., the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Company, have, taking the present circumstances into consideration, voluntarily foregone the full amount of commisson, earned by them, viz. Rs. 22,727-5-0, for the which thanks of the shareholders are due to them.

A vote of thanks to the agents' firm was passed for their voluntarily foregoing their commission.

Messrs. Madhavaing Narotum and N. S. Glazebrook were re-elected Directors, and Messrs. K. S. Aiyar and Company and Mr. R. A. Yenayeeka appointed auditors.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Wednesday 21st—St. Thomas' Day, Patronal Festival of Bombay Cathedral.

7-15 a. m.—Matins.

7-45 a. m.—Holy Communion (Choral).

6-30 p. m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

THE NASIK CONSPIRACY CASE.

Further hearing of the Nasik conspiracy case was continued on Monday at the Bombay High Court before the Special Tribunal consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, the Hon'ble Sir Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.

Mr. Gadgil, continuing his address, dealt with the case against Thatte. He pointed out that at the time of Thatte's committal there was nothing before the Magistrate beyond the statement of Chaturbhuj that he was deeply involved in the importation of pistols. The evidence against this accused was extremely slight and had been stretched almost to the breaking point by the prosecution. Counsel asked the Court not to believe certain statements made by Barve in his confession incriminating Thatte. For instance, the statement made by Barve that a secret meeting was held at Kothure and that about two hundred men went there on foot from Nasik to avoid suspicion. This was absurd. If the statement were true, and if there were so many as two hundred delegates representing secret societies present there, then at that rate the number of persons engaged in the conspiracy would come to about twenty thousand. It was possible that it was a swadeshi meeting and the two hundred men present might have been residents of Kothure. The statement appeared to have been inspired by the police, who considered the swadeshi movement an indication of Brahmanical conspiracy and who wanted to damn it as such. Counsel urged that the prosecution had failed to establish a connection between Ganesh Savarkar and Thatte. As to the question whether Vinayak Savarkar, had sent Chaturbhuj to Thatte with pistols, Counsel asked the Court not to believe Chaturbhuj, who had made false statements and who, when cornered, pleaded illness to account for inconsistency in his statements. According to Mr. Parker, the pistols were not purchased by Savarkar, but came from Paris ; whereas Chaurbhuj's story was that they came from London. There was an interval of about seven weeks between the evidence of Mr. Parker and that of Mr. Guider, and, if the prosecution had wished it, they were in a position to obtain information from Paris as to who purchased the pistols and on what day. The prosecution had thus failed to get any corroboration of Chaturbhuj's evidence and Counsel ask the Court to draw an inference adverse to the prosecution. His submission was that the prosecution evidently knew the person who purchased the pistols, but they withheld that evidence because it went against them.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

A PERVERSE VERDICT.

Reference from Ahmedabad.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rao have disposed of the reference made by Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, in the case in which one Bhim Kumpa, was charged with murder and wherein he disagreed with the jury's unanimous verdict of 'not guilty,' he being of opinion that the accused was clearly guilty of the offence of murder.

Mr. K. M. Talyarkhan appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader was for the Crown.

It appeared that one Natha Samat was murdered in November, 1905, in consequence of an embittered dispute concerning rival claims, to the property of one Jasbai, a Kathi by race. Jasbai's father was a cousin of the deceased. The complainant in this case, Champa, was the son of the deceased, and the accused Bhim was a son of Jasbia's daughter. In the quarrel, which took place regarding Jasbai's property, her sons were claiming against the deceased in whose favour the Courts ultimately decided. A few months before his death, the deceased had entered into possession of the disputed property, but had not been able to do so without much difficulty and after the removal of violent obstruction on the part of Jasbai's sons. As to the fact that the deceased's death was caused by the present accused and three other men who attacked him swords and cut him down, the Court had the evidence of five eye-witnesses. The three others were arrested within a month of the murder and tried in 1906. The jury found the first two guilty of murder and the third not guilty. The Judge, Mr. Knight, accepted the verdict but a retrial was ordered by the High Court on account of misdirection. The two accused were retried and the jury found them not guilty, but on reference, the High Court convicted both and sentenced the first to death and the second to transportation for life. The third accused, who had absconded, was arrested in 1909, and the jury found him guilty and he was transported for life. His appeal was summarily dismissed by the Hight Court. The present accused, who had also absconded, was arrested in August last, and the Sessions Judge in his reference remarked there was very good evidence as to his having made himself scarce, and disguised himself as a "bawa" under a false name and that the jury's verdict was clearly perverse. He recommended that the accused should be transported for life.

Their Lordships, in disposing of the reference, agreed with the Sessions Judge in his estimation of the jury's verdict and observed that they could see no reason why credence should be refused to the witnesses in the case.

The accused was convicted of murder and sentenced to transportation for life.

JUDGE'S ESTATE IN DISPUTE.

On the Original Side of Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, Mr. D. N. Bahadurji appeared for Mr. K. D. Settna, Receiver in the suit brought by Kapilram Hardevram against Oshhavram Nanabhoy and others, in respect of the estate of the late Mr. Justice Nanabhai Harridase and asked for directions of the Court in respect of the first defendant's share in the estate.

Mr. Bahadurji said that Mr. Settna was receiving peculiar replies from the first defendant to the letters he wrote. At first the defendant wrote that he had nothing to do with the estate, but about a month ago he sent an urgent wire demanding moneys. Mr. Settna, after some hesitation, sent him Rs. 1,000. At present he had in his possession about Rs. 3,000 and a house in Frere Road. As the share was in the joint name of the first defendant and his minor son, and as the first defendant behaved very peculiarly and would not receive his share, Mr. Settna asked for directions as to what he should do in the matter.

After some arguments, his Lordship ordered that the first defendant should be served with a notice that the receiver would be discharged within two months from this date if he did not turn up to receive his share. The receiver's charges and costs were provided for.

POLICE COURTS.

ILLICIT IMPORTATION OF COCAINE.

Biggest Seizure in Bombay.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Walton charged Capoto Carlo, a fireman on board the s. s. "Koer

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Dalhousie ...1573 Comdr W Mitchel...S I.M
H M S Lawrence.....Comdr Mill.....R I M
H M S Hyacinth.....Capt J D Dick .....R N Flagship
H M S Dufferin.....Comdr A J Mansfield.....R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec 19.

Arcadia...3364 Barcham Shaghl...18-1-1911 P & O Co
Australien.....Mouton ....
Birmingham.....2612 Caller.....T Morrison & Co
Clematis.....2329 Robinson...Adrew Yuel & Co
Caledonia.....3529 Haywood .....P & O S N Co
Canterbury.....3733 Willis.....T Morrison & Co
Egypt.....4267 Summers .....P & O S N Co
Kaisar.....758 Erkson .....F P Campbell & Co
Islands.....3761 McClelland.....M M & Co
Kasara .....505 Elton ....M M & Co
Lowther Range ...2468 Blance...W & A Graham & Co
Madura.....1723 Logan.....M M & Co
Nizam .....2041 Macgonnell...T Morrison & Co
Nour-el-Bahar.... 300 Nakhda.....H Mitwani
Nurani .....2870 Crebbin .....J Morrison
Okara .....3439 Kedshe .....M M & Co
Sabrina .....4937 Smith .....M M & Co
Rydal Hall .....2773 Nelson.....Killick Nixon & Co
Sofia..... 502 Willoughley...B & H S N & Co
Stream
Strombus.....4008 Scott.....W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Feliciana	2785	Falck	...Dunkirk	3-1	...W & A Graham & Co
B Hidalgo	2761	Croft	..Hull via Karachi	23-12	J Finlay & Co
C&R Appledore	2478	Jones	...Manchester	24-12	W & A Graham & Co
F Clan Alpine	2235	Shapland	.....Cochin	24 12	James Finlay & Co
G Newbridge	2397	Gray	...Manchester	24 12	W & A Graham & Co
H Tunhow	902	Kidd	...Garston	24-12	..... W & A Graham & Co
M Dorington Court	2862	Wilson	...Antwerp	20-12	.. W & A G & Co
O Ocean Prince	3288	Barett	...Philadelphia	23-12	R A Willis
P Gutenfels	3551	Franzius	...Hamburg via Karachi	23-12	...W & A Graham & Co
Q Hoseinee	934	Hughes	.....Jeddah	21 12	... B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clymphia	3269	Mitchell	...Liverpool	29 12	... W & A Graham & Co
2 Mainlys	3250	Thomson	...Liverpool	21 12	... W & A Graham & Co
3 Kintail	3252	Saunders	...Calcutta	23 12	... K Nixon & Co
4 Cressington Court	2716	Barcham	...Marseilles	31 12	...W & A Graham & Co
5 Glenlyon	2654	Anderson	...Antwerp	31 12	... T Morrison & Co
6 Banca	3794	Collyer	...Kobe	24 12	P & O S N & Co
7 Nippon	4015	Tarabochia	...Kobe	26 12	... W Denso
8 Koerber	3164	Fiorenti	Trieste	1 1 1911	... W Denso
9 Delta	4780	Scow	...Shanghai	21-12	...F & O Co
12&13 Cinturion	.....	.....	3854	Maycock	....
14 Dumri	762	Manley	Basreh	22 12	..... N Gickerzie & Co
15 Markgraf	2325	Thle	.....Zanzibar	23 12	..... A Strandes
16 Tuscany	1872	Smellie	...Rotterdam	24 12	... K Nixon & Co

H W P D

Bahadur	829	J Bhud	...Karachi ...20-12 ..... Bo S N Co Ld
Mahanadi	547	E Ahmed	...Mangolore ...19 12 .. Bo S N Co
Netravati	699	H Faheera	..... B S N Co
Ponani	552	Br Hosein	...Bhownagar ...21 12 Bo S N Co

M W D D

Cresswell	2002	Baff	..Repairing ..... W & A G & Co
Dredger Jinga	404	.....	30 ton Cranes. B P Trust ..14-11 Offside M
K Othello	3327	Webster	...Repairing ...James Finlay & Co Ld Offside Q
Haidari	1563	H E Kass	...NF ...B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
18	Koerber	Forcato	Trieste, Dec 3
	Dumra	Manley	Basreh, Dec 10
	Olympia	Mitchell	Liverpool, Nov 23
	Hydari	Kass	Jeddah, Dec 2
	Nurani	Crebbino	Calcutta, Nov 19
	Nippon	Tarabocchia	Trieste, Sept 29
19	Kintail	Saunders	New Port, Nov 4
	H M S Northbrook	Huddleston	Madras, Dec 1
	Okara	Kedsloe	Calcutta, Dec 2

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
19	Linga	Cuthbah	Karachi
	Sullimbra	Butter	Persian Gulf
	Brazilliana	Snowdon	Calcutta

The following vessels obtain their port-clearances on Monday:—

Steamer Berne, Younger for Rangoon &c.
" City of Benares, Elliott for Liverpool &c.
" Perlak, Ross for Rangoon.
" Ujina, Hill for Calcutta &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Nurani, for Calcutta, &c.
" Armand, Behic, for Marseilles.
" Dumra, for Persian Gulf.
" Glenlyon, for Liverpool, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

13	Weissenfels	Middlesbro
14	Umkuzi	Calcutta

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kanzler, arrived at Mombasa from Bombay yesterday, via Lamu.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer China, from Japan, left Colombo on the 18th instant, and is due here on the 22nd instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Armand Behic, left Colombo for Bombay on 18th instant and she is expected here on 21st instant at 4 a.m.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 19th December 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	19	9	a.m.	5	10
Teheran ...	19	12	55 p.m.	2	0
Suez	19	2	p.m.	...	50

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Eritrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim Perim without additional charge (20-6-09).

Ahwaz line interrupted between Ramhormaz and Ahwaz (23-11-10).

WHEN YOU HAVE FAILED TO GET THROUGH OTHERS JUST WHAT YOU REQUIRE IN

BUNGALOWS, FLATS, OFFICES, SHOWROOMS, AND GODOWNS

CONSULT US.

We have places in all localities TO SUIT all requirements.

LUARD BARRINGTON & CO.,
55, HORNBY ROAD,
FORT.
P. O. BOX 239.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg	5 12 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	4 12 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg	4 8 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg	4 8 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg, (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 20th Dec. 1910.

MAHOMEDANS AND REPRESENTATION.

SYED ABDUL MAJID, at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, the other day, read a paper on the Moslem Constitutional Theory and Reforms in Turkey, Persia and India, in which he examined not only the subject he promised, but the question of the Caliphate, to which the advent of the new era has directed attention. In Turkey the political awakening has raised grave questions concerning the Caliphate and the legality of the constitutional form of government. Opinions are divided on the point whether the ex-Sultan still continues *de jure* a Caliph and whether the present Government is consistent with Islamic law. In India the reforms, which allot separate seats to Mahomedans, have given rise to certain misgivings. With these Syed Abdul Majid deals, for, says he, first the unanimous recognition of a Caliph is a necessary factor in the life of the Moslems; secondly, he would discover whether progress is sanctioned by Islam, and thirdly, demonstrate that the co-operation of all peoples of India with the Government of the country is indispensable for her peaceful economic development, while any measure which would estrange any of her people would be detrimental to her interests. As regards the Caliphate, the essayist holds that it is an authority vested in the person of the one who represents the prophet in his dual capacity of defender of the faith and governor of the world. It has been determined by the accord of the Moslems that it is obligatory on their part to elect a Caliph, who will exercise authority over them all. The Kharajites, represented by Al Asam, hold that it is optional, while the Shias, both of the Ismailia and Imamia schools, regard it as not only clothed with an obligatory character, but also in accordance with the will of God, who is under an obligation to appoint an Imam. Neither of these views appears to be correct; the former, because it is directly opposed to what has already been defined by the accord of the Moslems, the latter because it lays down an obligation which God never undertook to fulfil. This obligatory character of the Caliphate is established. And that being so, it is necessary to make sure of the qualifications of both the person elected to the high offices and of those who elect him. These latter must be just men in the widest sense of the term. They must possess the necessary knowledge of the purposes for which the Caliph is elected; must be gifted with sagacity and intelligence enough to be able to choose the best man from the point of view of energy and management of affairs.

Seven qualifications must be possessed by the individual selected for the Caliphate. They are of very diverse character. The candidate must be just and possess sufficient knowledge of the sciences to be able to take part in the determination of the points submitted to him for opinion. His sense of sight, hearing and speech must be good enough to enable him to discharge all his duties habitually; and the members of his body in such a condition as to be free from defects of impediment to movement. He must be endowed with that degree of sagacity which is necessary for the governing of the people and directing the affairs of the State, and that degree of courage and bravery which is necessary for protecting the Moslem territories. Then, as regards lineage, we hear many divergent opinions. The orthodox would confine the Caliphate to the tribe of Quoreish. The Shias, on the other hand, declare that a Caliph must not only be of the tribe of Quoreish, but also of the house of Mahomed—that is to say, descendant of Bani Hashim. The Motazella and Kharajaite schools throw it open to all Moslems and base their conclusion on the tradition: "You must listen and obey, even though the chief be an Abyssinian slave." Then diversity prevails as to the number of electors. One school lays it down that all capable of entering into contractual obligations should take part in the election, in order to show general consent regarding the authority of the Caliph; but against this rule is quoted the election of Abu Bekr, who was elected only by those who were present. Another school limits the number of electors to five, whilst the followers of Kufa limit the number to nine. Omar furnished the precedent for six. There can only be one Caliph and in case of conflict the one elected by the people in whose midst the preceding Caliphate was situated has a prior claim. It is obligatory on the part of the people to give up the management of general interests to the Caliph. Any opposition or separate action is forbidden, so that he may be able to safeguard the complex interests confided to him unfettered. He must defend the faith, provide for the execution of judicial decisions, maintain order, apply the criminal laws, defend the frontier and carry on wars, collect taxes, regulate expenditure and a multiplicity of other duties devolve upon him.

But the people are bound to obey and to help him in carrying on the affairs of the State. Wherefore it is only just and reasonable that they should take their part in constitutional government as that is the only possible way in which such assistance can be rendered, whether in Turkey, in Persia or India. Syed Abdul Majid maintains that the constitutional ideals of the Moslems are similar to those of the English and thus it is important that the former should be associated with the administration. Says he: "The advantages of the association of the Moslems with their ideals adapted to the present condition of India, would have been denied to the Assembly, and if any resolution of the Government of India is thought of, it would have been seriously hindered. An India, purely Hindu, or purely Mahomedan, or purely Parsi, or purely anything, can hardly commend itself to an Indian patriot, as this is far from becoming a reality. What is desired is an India free from any bias of any kind whatever and this cannot be attained but by the mental welding together of all Indians to whom there would exist no difference on the score of ideals. If, therefore, any important section of the people were denied representation in an assembly which was novel in the administration of the country it would neither have been just to them nor advantageous to the ultimate good of India herself." So much is universally recognised, and by none more readily than the Mahomedans themselves. Moreover none have more assiduously striven for a larger measure of representation, so keen is their desire to take part in the government of the country. Syed Abdul Majid is of opinion that his community is not sufficiently represented in the Indian Councils and quotes figures in support of his contention. There are imperfections associated with the Reform he says, nevertheless it is the greatest achievement of the late reign, as it associates the people with the Government of the country and lays the foundation for greater reforms in the future. "It is the duty of all patriotic Indians to receive this instalment in the best spirit and show their appreciation of it by their hearty co-operation with the existing administration of the country." With these words he closed his instructive paper, and they may be commended not only to his co-religionists, but to all those who will discuss the affairs of India within the next week. That there are imperfections in the reforms no one will deny; but the surest way to obtain their amendment is to make the best of things as they are, which will make the imperfections most plainly discernible.

MEMORY OF A GREAT RULER OF INDIA.

TO-DAY, exactly half a century ago, there passed away the Marquis of Dalhousie, one of the greatest of the modern rulers of India, and it is but fit that that great statesman should be remembered on the present occasion of the jubilee of his death. His name has been recently before the public in connection with the publication of his intimate correspondence which we, too, reviewed some time ago. Lack of remembrance, indeed, he has not to complain of, for during all these fifty years his work in India has been kept almost continuously before the mind of the public by various writers. But lack of appreciation he has certainly to complain of. For this, however, he is himself in a large measure responsible. The last few years of his life were clouded by the catastrophe of the Indian Mutiny for which interested opponents held his policy responsible and as the cause of which they attacked him fiercely and unscrupulously. He disdained to defend himself anywhere except in his place in the House of Lords where he intended to justify his real policy while in India and vindicate it from the unjust imputation of being instrumental in bringing about the revolt. But he had returned from India a total wreck in health though only forty-four years in age, and the opportunity to which he eagerly looked forward of addressing the country through the House of Peers never came to him and he died in disappointment and gloom. He had even forbidden Bentley, the London publisher, from bringing out in book form, with introductory matter, his masterly farewell minute in which he reviewed his entire administrations of India. He had never sought popularity, and to the people, who seemed incapable of judging properly about statesmanship, he would never condescend to explain himself. He carried his sturdy resolve to great extremes, for a few months before his death he prohibited by a codicil to his will in the most solemn manner, his executors and their heirs from publishing any part of his private papers "till at least fifty years shall have passed after my death." These papers contained a complete vindication, but he had himself willingly, we had almost said wilfully, laid an embargo on the entire collection of these valuable documents.

Thus fifty years have just come to a close and their end has been signalised by the publication for the first time of a portion of his private papers and we hope this may be followed by another instalment of still more important documents from the private collection at Coalstoun. His family must have chafed at the command in his will—he calls if solemnly "a request issuing from the grave"—which hindered them so long from laying the case for Dalhousie completely before the public. But twenty years ago his daughter, Lady Susan Ramsay, to whom he had in the first instance bequeathed the valuable collection, allowed partial access to it to the late Sir William Hunter whose brilliant monograph was almost the first to do justice to the great Governor-General's work. When the half century after his demise was approaching its end, the entire collection, preserved in a hundred and thirteen volumes, was placed by the family at the disposal of Sir William Lee-Warner for his authentic biography, which he based on these materials withheld for so long from the public. Sir W. Lee-Warner's masterly work, published some years ago, contains a complete vindication such as Dalhousie himself could have wished for, and refutes all the false accusations brought against his policy and rule. A cheaper edition of this standard biography might well be issued to mark the jubilee of his death. Dalhousie was born in 1812, a year which was remarkable for India, for no less than three of its future Governor-Generals were born during it. The Earl of Canning who succeeded Dalhousie as ruler of India, and his immediate successor, the Earl of Elgin, were both born also in 1812, and, what is more remarkable, all the three were in their youth together at Oxford, members of the same college, Christ church, where also Gladstone, three years their senior, was with them. Cardinal Manning was another distinguished contemporary of Dalhousie at Oxford, though at a different College, Balliol, and he was moreover also with him at Harrow, though four years his senior in age.

AN ANGLO-GERMAN ENTENTE.

ALTHOUGH at the moment the German Crown Prince is not in British territory—seeing that he is on a short visit to the Nizam of Hyderabad—it is appropriate that during His Imperial Highness's tour in India an announcement should be made which brings the much-hoped for understanding between Britain and Germany within sight. We need not emphasise again what we have frequently pointed out, that there has been an earnest desire amongst at least the unofficial classes in both countries for a more cordial understanding between the two great Teutonic nations, and now it is announced that for some time negotiations have been proceeding between them. So far, it is true, they do not seem to have gone very far. It is stated that "negotiations, have not advanced beyond the stage indicated by the Imperial Chancellor in his speech on the 10th instant, whose references to Great Britain were framed in complete accord with the British Foreign Office." That however indicates that the proposal to limit expenditure on armaments is one of those under discussion, and this is at once a matter for congratulation and a reason why the negotiations are likely to be prolonged. It is important in this regard to remember the terms of the German Chancellor's speech. He is reported by Reuter as having declared "that Germany had always emphasised the view that an open and confident exchange of views, followed by an understanding on mutual economic and political interests, was the best means of removing the distrust between the two countries. The very continuance of an exchange of views was evidence of friendly intentions." Whatever may be the issue of the negotiations this is a guarantee of the genuine friendliness of German intentions, and the obvious sincerity which actuates the motive of both countries is the best augury for a felicitous conclusion to the negotiations, which must necessarily deal with matters of the greatest delicacy. We may venture to hope that the "entente" may be materially assisted by the visit to India of His Imperial Highness, that the future of the German Empire may reach an understanding of and be imbued with an admiration for the British character and the justice of British rule, and that he will be able to communicate these with undiminished warmth to his fellow-countrymen. It is pleasant to see that already in Bombay, His Imperial Highness has been able to do something which is assisting towards more cordial relations. We refer to the Prince's speech at Government House, in reply to the toast of his health proposed by His Excellency the Governor. This we are told by Reuter has been cited at Home as reflecting Germany's desire for a better feeling between the two countries. The Crown Prince's brief, but significant allusion to the subject was as follows:—"I recognise fully with your Excellency the important benefits to human peace and progress, which will flow from friendship between the two great peoples of the British and German Empires." And those, of course, are the sentiments of all thinking people.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 9th instant, left Aden at 2 a. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

IT is understood that proposals are likely to be sent Home at an early date for sanction by the Secretary of State for substantial Government contributions to the city of Poona for water-supply and drainage.

THE Lieutenant-Governor will address the first annual meeting of the Punjab Historical Society, on the 27th instant.

A GRANT of three thousand rupees has been sanctioned by the Government to Messrs. Lefroy and Howard for their useful work on the Indian Insect Life.

A REUTER cable says that the "Daily Chronicle" states that the accouchement of Queen Mary is expected to take place in March.

REUTER states that Mr. Lloyd George is suffering from the strain of electioneering and from a severe cold and is recuperating on the Continent.

THE Physician in Charge, St. George's Hospital, will be glad to receive any presents of fruit, cake, wine, game and toys etc., for the patients and children in St. George's Hospital during the Christmas season.

GIFTS of sweets and fruit will be gratefully accepted by the Surgeon-in-Charge, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, Bombay, for the Christmas treat for patients and Indian Nurses.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

LABOUR MINISTRY AND TAXATION.

Turtle Racing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

* MELBOURNE, Dec. 5.

Taxation proposals are usually subject to much criticism both in Parliament and outside of it. It was well known a year ago that if the Labour Party secured a majority at the elections large estates would be subjected to a progressive land tax. The measure which has been carried, if more drastic than was expected, is in principle the same as the scheme outlined by Mr. Fisher in his election campaign. By the provision which exempts holdings not exceeding £5,000 in value, the majority of the agriculturists will be protected from any heavy burdens in respect to this tax, which is admittedly of an experimental character. In Western Australia even more than in other parts of the Commonwelth the passing of the Northern Territory Acceptance Act, and of the complementary measure providing for the administration of the Territory from January 1 next, has been watched with keen interest. Opinions differ considerable as to the advisableness of surrendering this large slice of the State, and legal authorities are divided regarding the constitutionality of the transfer unless it is ratified by referendum. This is a measure to which the provisions of the Judiciary Act might be suitably applied. That statute is designed to enable the Commonwealth Executive to seek the determination of the High Court on the validity of any Federal legislation before actual disputes arise. As considerable doubt exists on the point the High Court might well be asked to give an interpretation of the Constitution in so far as it affects this matter. The whole question ought to be set finally at rest without delay. Of more than ordinary importance are the measures designed to give increased Federal control over industries, trade, and commerce, and to authorise the nationalisation of monopolies. As these will involve alterations of the Constitution, it will be necessary to submit the proposals to the electors, and referenda are to be taken next April, when a strenuous contest may be expected. Admittedly the movement is in the direction of unification, and if it is endorsed by the people it will mean a distinct diminution of State authority. When Federation was agreed to by the people of Australia great care was exercised to ensure the preservation of state control over internal domestic affairs. The struggle next April will show whether or not public opinion has undergone a change in favor of an approach towards unification.

POTATO BLIGHT.

A matter of vital importance to the potato industry was last week brought under the notice of the Minster of Agriculture (Hon. J. P. Wilson) by a deputation representing the potato growers and wholsale merchants of the State. It had to do with the status of potatoes grown in districts affected by Irish blight. That there is blight among the crops in various portions of the State is unfortunately only too true. Some account of the presence to the importation of infected potatoes from Victoria, where the disease is very virulent and has done extensive damage; but Mr. McAlpine, the Victorian Government pathologist, and other experts unite in the view that it is due to climatic conditions, and cannot therefore be stamped out by ordinary preventive measures. Given a return to drier seasons the disease, they say, will disappear. This view may be correct, and it is to be hoped that experience will prove it so, but so far the findings of the scientists only serve to strengthen the arguments brought forward by the deputation that waited on the Minister of Agriculture. The deputation asked that the quarantine regulations now in force should be relaxed to the extent of allowing potatoes grown in infected districts to be sent to localities were the tuber is not grown, and where people need it for consumption. It was pointed out that the embargo now existing, in addition to being of little use as regards the eradication of the disease, is seriously hampering the potato industry. Markets have been restricted, with the inevitable consequence of a drop in prices and while a state of affairs tantamount to a glut exists in certain parts of the State other portions—and particularly the north—are practically destitute of the tuber. There would seem to be no valid reason for this. Potatoes are not grown in the north, and even if they were that would not supply an answer to the request of the deputationists. No sensible grower would think of planting as seed tubers imported from a district in which the blight was known to exist, and if it were made compulsory for everyone to stamp his bags all doubt on the subject would be removed. The Quarantine Act, unfortunately, is now administered by the Commonwealth, and the Minister of Agriculture was therefore unable to give the deputation any direct assurance that the disabilities under which growers and the trade labor would be removed. He promised, however, to investigate the whole question, and if it were found possible to give relief, and at the same time to satisfy the Federal authorities that adequate steps were being taken to protect other parts of Australia, he had no doubt that this would be done. In the meantime all that can be said is that there is need for hurry. The potato season is about to open, and even at the present moment growers are losing from £2 to £3 per ton on their tubers in consequence of the restricted market.

TURTLE RACING IN QUEENSLAND.

Since the publication of De Rougemont's exploits in North Australia on the back of a turtle there seems to have been a certain amount of romance about the use of such a lumbering amphibious creature as a steed, and people received the Frenchman's story with a "pinch of salt." During the recent expedition of the members of the Royal Australasian Ornithologists' Union to the Capricorn Islands, of the coat of Queensland, however De Rogemont was beaten hollow. Not only were turtles ridden on the beach and in the water, but races were actually run, or to be more accurate, swum, and much merriment was obtained as a relaxation from the grim work and scientific side of nature study. Nor-West Island is the favourite hunting ground of these huge amphibious creatures, and on landing the party made their first acquaintance with them. One came beneath the boat, and fears were expressed as to whether the turtle or the skiff would come off best. The turtle is not the lazy, lumbering creature in the water as some would suppose. It can attain a terrific speed, using its great paddle-like arms and fest with remarkable force and agility as it glides through the water at the rate of anything between 20 and 30 miles an hour. When frightened it will sometimes even exceed this speed. An average turtle, as found on Nor-West Island, measures from 4 to 5 ft. in length by a little less in breadth, and attains to a weight of from 250 to 300 lb. It is all that two or three men can do to "turn" some of the hard-backed monsters, and then they run the risk of receiving a blow from the powerful flippers. Knowing all this, it was with care that the naturalists on the afternoon of October 10 set out for a portion of the sandy beach most frequented by the turtles, with the intention of having what was termed in camp "turtle sports." A more exciting afternoon few of them have ever spent. Clad lightly in truly varied rig-outs, the party, which included several ladies, made their way by boat and land to the "sports ground." As a prelude, experiments were made on single and individual mounts but the "riders" soon became such adepts that this grew comparatively tame when compared with the competitive riding. Once you mounted your "steed" high and dry up on the beach it took but little trouble to "get a move on." The creature always made a bee line for the sea with their agile riders clinging like leeches to the hard, slippery shells, and finding it somewhat difficult to keep in the "saddle." This became increasingly difficult as the water was reached and turtle began to gain speed. Immediately it found room to work its flippers the fun began and when the deeper water was reached, the speed increasing the while, one's breath was almost taken away as he was ripped through the briny at lightning speed with sea spray flying on either side and over the top as well and the turtle doing its best all the time to dislodge its load. This it did finally by a quick perpendicular movement of its head. In other words, it started to "turn turtle," and then over went the rider backwards into the water with no other alternative than to make the shore as best he or she could. At the start of every race the respective riders selected each a special mount lying high and dry some 40 or 50 yards above water. Various names were given to these, such as "Barnacle," "Rusty," "Greenie," "Rough Back" or some other appellation denoting a distinctive physical feature of the "race" chosen.

[By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

Then the race was started and run to its brief and riotous close amidst the shouts of the excited competitors and the whirring splash of flippers, as the turtles reached and plunged into the sea. The turtles seemed to enjoy the fun, for on the day following the beach was strewn again with, apparently the same "steeds" as did service the day before. Several of the turtles were killed at times as food for the camp and for the sailors on board the endeavour. The flesh, which was cooked in a variety of ways, resembles beef steak in appearance. One turtle alone afforded about half a cwt. of steak, which was cut principally from the fleshy upper parts of the hind flippers within the hard body casing. Turtle soup was also another delicacy. From one single female slaughtered for food quite 1,000 immature, yellow eggs were taken, ranging in size from a small marble to the yoke of a large duck egg.

LORD DUDLEY CRITICISED.

During the discussion of the Estimates of the Department of Home Affairs, when other members had criticised Mr. O'Malley, Mr. Higgs took a turn, his trouble being the upkeep of two residences for the Governorr-General, one in Sydney and one in Melbourne. He mentioned a large number of what he termed extraordinary payments, hidden in the Government account as non-recurring expenditure. These included payments for crockery and glass up to £200 in a single year. £2,000 in one year for railway fares. £371 2-3 for a single window in the dining-room of Sydney Government House. The total had crept up, he said, from £2,000 or £2,500 —which Lord Tennyson had declared ample—to £13,000. Mr. Higgs made a reference to a lady guest at Government House. This aroused the ire of Mr. Frazer, who told Mr. Higgs he ought to be ashamed of himself. He accused Mr. Higgs of accepting Lord Dudley's hospitality. Mr. Higgs pleaded guilty to a garden party, where, he said, he handed a girl 1 for herself when she gave him 6d. worth of refreshments. Members generally, and particularly Mr. Frazer, grew very angry at this, while Mr. Higgs declined to be overawed by Mr. Frazer, and defied him. To show his resentment he moved the reduction of the item by £1, and twitted Mr. Frazer with grovelling to those in high places and being a loyalist. Mr. Carr asked if they were not all loyalists. Mr. Higgs proclaimed himself a Republican, and accused Lord Dudley of maladministration of monopolies. As these will involve alterations of the Constitution, it will be necessary to submit the proposals to the electors, and referenda are to be taken next April, when a strenuous contest may be expected. Admittedly the movement is in the direction of unification, and if it is endorsed by the people it will mean a distinct diminution of State authority. When Federation was agreed to by the people of Australia great care was exercised to ensure the preservation of state control over internal domestic affairs. The struggle next April will show whether or not public opinion has undergone a change in favor of an approach towards unification.

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A matter of vital importance to the potato industry was last week brought under the notice of the Minster of Agriculture (Hon. J. P. Wilson) by a deputation representing the potato growers and wholsale merchants of the State. It had to do with the status of potatoes grown in districts affected by Irish blight. That there is blight among the crops in various portions of the State is unfortunately only too true. Some account of the presence to the importation of infected potatoes from Victoria, where the disease is very virulent and has done extensive damage; but Mr. McAlpine, the Victorian Government pathologist, and other experts unite in the view that it is due to climatic conditions, and cannot therefore be stamped out by ordinary preventive measures. Given a return to drier seasons the disease, they say, will disappear. This view may be correct, and it is to be hoped that experience will prove it so, but so far the findings of the scientists only serve to strengthen the arguments brought forward by the deputation that waited on the Minister of Agriculture. The deputation asked that the quarantine regulations now in force should be relaxed to the extent of allowing potatoes grown in infected districts to be sent to localities were the tuber is not grown, and where people need it for consumption. It was pointed out that the embargo now existing, in addition to being of little use as regards the eradication of the disease, is seriously hampering the potato industry. Markets have been restricted, with the inevitable consequence of a drop in prices and while a state of affairs tantamount to a glut exists in certain parts of the State other portions—and particularly the north—are practically destitute of the tuber. There would seem to be no valid reason for this. Potatoes are not grown in the north, and even if they were that would not supply an answer to the request of the deputationists. No sensible grower would think of planting as seed tubers imported from a district in which the blight was known to exist, and if it were made compulsory for everyone to stamp his bags all doubt on the subject would be removed. The Quarantine Act, unfortunately, is now administered by the Commonwealth, and the Minister of Agriculture was therefore unable to give the deputation any direct assurance that the disabilities under which growers and the trade labor would be removed. He promised, however, to investigate the whole question, and if it were found possible to give relief, and at the same time to satisfy the Federal authorities that adequate steps were being taken to protect other parts of Australia, he had no doubt that this would be done. In the meantime all that can be said is that there is need for hurry. The potato season is about to open, and even at the present moment growers are losing from £2 to £3 per ton on their tubers in consequence of the restricted market.

TURTLE RACING IN QUEENSLAND.

Since the publication of De Rougemont's exploits in North Australia on the back of a turtle there seems to have been a certain amount of romance about the use of such a lumbering amphibious creature as a steed, and people received the Frenchman's story with a "pinch of salt." During the recent expedition of the members of the Royal Australasian Ornithologists' Union to the Capricorn Islands, of the coat of Queensland, however De Rogemont was beaten hollow. Not only were turtles ridden on the beach and in the water, but races were actually run, or to be more accurate, swum, and much merriment was obtained as a relaxation from the grim work and scientific side of nature study. Nor-West Island is the favourite hunting ground of these huge amphibious creatures, and on landing the party made their first acquaintance with them. One came beneath the boat, and fears were expressed as to whether the turtle or the skiff would come off best. The turtle is not the lazy, lumbering creature in the water as some would suppose. It can attain a terrific speed, using its great paddle-like arms and fest with remarkable force and agility as it glides through the water at the rate of anything between 20 and 30 miles an hour. When frightened it will sometimes even exceed this speed. An average turtle, as found on Nor-West Island, measures from 4 to 5 ft. in length by a little less in breadth, and attains to a weight of from 250 to 300 lb. It is all that two or three men can do to "turn" some of the hard-backed monsters, and then they run the risk of receiving a blow from the powerful flippers. Knowing all this, it was with care that the naturalists on the afternoon of October 10 set out for a portion of the sandy beach most frequented by the turtles, with the intention of having what was termed in camp "turtle sports." A more exciting afternoon few of them have ever spent. Clad lightly in truly varied rig-outs, the party, which included several ladies, made their way by boat and land to the "sports ground." As a prelude, experiments were made on single and individual mounts but the

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

ARRESTS OF RUSSIAN OFFICERS.

The Assembly and Royal Prerogatives.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, Dec. 18.

An Edict has been issued rejecting the memorial of Nov. 25th, which demanded that the Throne should either make the Council responsible to the people, or create a regular Cabinet.

The Edict adds that the inauguration of the Cabinet and the appointment of the officials are the prerogatives of the Throne, with which the Assembly should not interfere.

The Assembly will discuss the Edict to-morrow. The greatest interest centres in the debate as the Members are threatening to disperse.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that, according to unofficial reports, the Chinese police arrested near Aigun on the 14th instant, a Russian colonel, a captain and two Cossacks. The colonel escaped and returned on the following day with two hundred Cossacks and released the prisoners, after a conflict in which many were wounded.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

Cordial Speeches Exchanged.

PARIS, Dec. 18.

President Fallieres to-day received M. Isvolsky on the latter taking up his duties as Russian Ambassador. Most cordial speeches were exchanged, anent a Franco-Russian Alliance.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The assertion of M. Isvolsky, the new Russian Ambassador to France, when presenting credentials, that the Tsar had directed him to do the utmost to maintain and consolidate the close bonds uniting France and Russia, and President Fallieres' reply promising the unceasing co-operation of the French Government to the same end, is regarded in Paris as an emphatic answer to the meeting at Potsdam, between the Tsar and the Kaiser and to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's references to the meeting in his speech of the 10th instant.

BRITISH AVIATION.

Kent to Belgium Flight.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

A hitherto unknown aviator, named Sopwith, has flown in an aeroplane from Sheppey to Beaumont, in Belgium.

While Mr. Graham White was flying at Dover to-day, his machine was blown over and he fell a distance of fifty feet. Mr. Graham White sustained concussion of the brain and was conveyed to hospital.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Mr. Sopwith is competing for Baron de Forest's prize of £1,000 for the longest flight from England to the Continent, in an all-British aeroplane before December 31. Mr. Graham White has made a test flight in preparation for the same competition.

HOUNDSDITCH BURGLARY.

A Woman under Arrest.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

All those arrested in connection with the Whitechapel affray have been released except a woman.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The papers agree that the Houndsditch outrage raises the question of arming the police—especially in alien centres.

CHOLERA AT MADEIRA.

The Epidemic Decreases.

FUNCHAL, Dec. 18.

The cholera outbreak is now decreasing. Up to the 15th instant there were 864 cases and 265 deaths.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The death is announced of Captain Alfred Hutton, the well-known swordsman.

The late Capt. Alfred Hutton, F. S. A., was born at Beverley in 1840. In 1860, he became an Ensign in the 79th Highlanders and also served with the Hussars and the King's Dragoon Guards. Captain Hutton was a founder of the Central London Throat and Ear Hospital. A distinguished swordsman, he was President of the Amateurs Fencing Association and published on this subject books as "Cold Steel," "Fixed Bayonets," "Old Swordplay," "the Swordsman" and "the Sword and the Centuries."]

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Dec. 19.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" left for Bombay at 2 a. m. this morning with the English mails of the 9th instant.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Mantua" left at 2 a. m. for Colombo and Australia, with the English mails of the 9th instant.

Mr. Tillard, Assistant Consulting Architect, Calcutta, has one year's extension on deputation with the Government of India.

Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, C. I. E., arrived at Madras on December 17. It is understood that the object of his visit to devise a scheme for the working of the Institute for Sanskrit learning which the Swami Jagadguru of Sringeri, will open in Bangalore in January.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

"Danger of a Clear Sweep of the Lords."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The *Daily Chronicle* declares that the election has transformed the whole situation as regards the Lords and that this fact will quickly reveal itself. If the Lords are wise, they will agree with their adversary quickly, otherwise there will be the danger of a clean sweep. Then will be fulfilled the saying that when the House of Lords goes it will go in a storm.

The *Daily News* states that the election gives a mandate for Home Rule, Welsh disestablishment and the whole of the Liberal programme, for which, as is known, the removal of the Veto is required.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The Constitution of the parties up-to-date is:—

Unionists	**272**
Liberals	**270**
Labour	**43**
Nationalists	**82**

The party gains have been:—

Unionist	**28**
Liberal	**23**
Labour	**5**
Nationalist	**3**

Election results :—

ESSEX, ROMFORD.

Sir J.H. Bethell (L.)	22,119
Griggs (U.)	18,850
Liberal majority	3,269

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—Sir J. H. Bethell (L.) 23,181; G. H. Williamson (U.) 21,224 L. majority 1,957.

FALKIRK DISTRICT.

J. Macdonald, (L.)	6,276
Young, (U.)	4,245
Liberal majority	2,031

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—J. A. M. Macdonald (L.) 6,524; H. S. Keith (U.) 4,375; L. majority, 2,149.

WILTSHIRE, WILTON.

C. Bathurst (U.)	4,356
Rogers (L.)	3,769
Unionist majority	597

No change.

Previous Election, 1910—C. Bathurst (U.) 4,541; H. W. C. Verney (L.) 3,894; U. majority, 647.

There remain only Wick District and two Redmondite seats to be decided.

GERMAN CLAIMS FOR COMPENSATION.

South African War Losses.

SUGGESTIONS FOR ARBITRATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Dec. 19.

According to the semi-official *Norddeutsche Zeitung* the British Government has given its decision regarding German claims for compensation for losses sustained during the South African war. It refuses to examine any of the claims submitted to Compensation Commissions or to accept the German proposal to submit them to the permanent Court of Arbitration at the Hague. It recognises the points involved in certain cases not submitted to the Commissions and agrees to submit them to the Hague Tribunal.

In a semi-official statement the *Moelnische Zeitung* describes the refusal as regrettable and hopes to convince the British Government that the questions are of an international character, falling within the Anglo-German Arbitration Treaty. It suggests the appointment of a special international Tribunal.

CHINESE OPIUM TRADE.

Negotiations Interrupted.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

A *Times* message from Peking states that the action of the Assembly on the opium question is paralysed pending negotiations. Consequently the agreement providing for the Indian restriction of export expires on December 31st. The Chinese faith in the good intentions of the British, however, is robust. The Chinese are satisfied that Britain will proceed to an automatic reduction of the output and will continue negotiations till a more propitious moments.

CHOLERA IN TURKEY.

Mortality Increasing.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The number of victims of cholera is increasing in Constantinople, there having been 43 cases and 29 deaths in the last 24 hours.

The totals since September 13th are 1,036 cases and 595 deaths.

FLOODS IN FRANCE.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The foods are again extending in France and large tracts of land are inundated throughout the country.

DUCHESS OF ORLEANS' ILLNESS.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The Duchess of Orleans has been operated on for appendicitis at Evesham.

Mr. W. C. Stanon, Executive Engineer, from leave is posted to the Lower Ganges Bridge project.

THE CROWN PRINCE IN HYDERABAD.

A Good Shoot.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 19.

At yesterday's buck shoot, the Crown Prince of Germany accounted for six buck out of a bag of eighteen. This morning the Prince, accompanied by Messrs. Graf Finckenstien and Graf Salms motored a few miles out to where three panthers had been reported and had killed a couple of goats the previous day. The Prince, on arrival, inspected the elephants and beaters and photographed them. He then took up a position on an eminence near where the panthers were supposed to be hiding. An hour and a half elapsed before a panther was dislodged. It knocked down and wounded three beaters. The Crown Prince managed in the end to shoot a magnificent panther, old but very game. A second panther, a female, also dislodged and dropped with a single shot. The Crown Prince was accorded an enthusiastic reception by the beaters and assembled troops, and returned to Falaknama at midday.

BURMA UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

The Draft Bill.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 19.

At Saturday's meeting of the Burmese Educational Syndicate it was decided to adopt the report of their Special Committee which had been discussing for the last few months the draft Bill for the establishment of Burma University. The matter now goes to the Local Government and then to the Indian Government for approval and sanction.

The special Committee decided to have the University based upon the model of the new universities in England. It is proposed that the Rangoon College should form a nucleus, whilst the Baptist College and other future colleges to form an integral part. There are to be a Council and a Senate. The Council should consist of fifty members with the Chancellor, probably being the Lieutenant Governor, the Vice-Chancellor; the Director of Public Instruction, Principals of colleges and schools and representatives of public bodies. The Senate will consist of a smaller body composed of only the Vice-Chancellor, Principals of colleges and professors in whose hands will be the discipline of students, management and control of examinations etc.

At present the main obstacle in the way of the scheme is the want of proper finances.

ARIFF MURDER CASE.

Calcutta Witness Compelled to Attend.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 19.

In the course of the hearing of the Ariff murder case to-day before the Chief Judge and Special Jury, the Assistant Government Advocate stated to the Court that Mr. Basou, Manager of Rodda and Co., Gunmakers, Calcutta, who was a witness for the prosecution could not come though a wire was sent for his attendance last Friday, as there was no one else to conduct the firm's business in his absence.

The Chief Judge intimated that managers of firms in Calcutta would in future understand whether it stopped their business or not, warrants would be issued for their arrest and they would be brought here under custody.

BAKR-ID RIOTS.

Prosecution of Accused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

At the High Court, to-day, an application for bail was made on behalf of a Mahomedan, who was charged with committing dacoity during the recent Bakr-Id riots in Calcutta, in the house of Pannalal Marwary. The police found the accused coming out of the looted house, but found no property on his person. Considering the extreme youth of the accused Justices Holmwood and Sharfuddin issued a rule on the Chief Presidency Magistrate to show cause why the accused should not be released on bail.

Two more Mahomedans have been arrested in possession of property stolen in the shop looting which occurred.

LATER.

All troops and European Police have now been withdrawn from the Burra Bazar section of Calcutta where the recent riots occurred.

KING'S MEDALS TO POLICE OFFICERS.

Lieut.-Governor's Remarks.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Dec. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor to-day presented the King's Police Medal to Khan Saheb Rahmutulla Khan, Police Inspector, Sergeant Lincoln of the Railway Police, Head Constable Tulsa Singh of the District Police and two other police officers before a large gathering of officers and men.

His Honour congratulated the recipients on their distinction and in a speech in Urdu, said that police officers should adjust themselves to the growing needs of time and should make thorough investigation into a case and no attempt to get a confession from under-trial prisoners which often proves too thin a reed to rely upon, breaking in the long run. His Honour further said that the Punjab police were in requisition in every part of the world and that much has been done to improve the prospects of their service and efforts should be made to attract the educated classes more largely into the Police service.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

New Regulations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

A Resolution of the Government of India in the Commerce and Industry Department is published; giving the more important provisions of the Immigration Act 1910, recently passed by the Government of Canada. The principal provisions of interest in this country are, that: (1) Immigrants shall possess in their own right money to a prescribed minimum amount which may vary according to the race, occupation or destination of such immigrant and otherwise according to the circumstances; (2) that the Canadian Government may prohibit for a stated period or permanently the landing in Canada of immigrants belonging to any race deemed unsuited to the climate or requirements of Canada or of immigrants of any specified class, occupation or character.

RESOLUTIONS IN RHYME.

A Mild Suggestion.

Not so very long ago one of our vernacular contemporaries, with a temerity which might almost be termed indecent, ventured to complain that the style and diction of latter day Government Resolutions are not what they were. The authors of these productions might well reply with Mark Lemon when a similar accusation was brought against the jokes in 'Punch.' "They never were"; but although we own that the charge made by one contemporary was altogether unjustified—for do we not form our own style upon the few alas! the very few that find a way to our Office?—Yet with all the deference at our command we venture to plead for the adoption of one great reform viz. the issue of all Government Resolutions in verse. We admit to the full that this suggestion may appear somewhat surprising at the outset, but we are as sure as we are sure of anything that the effects would be well worth the trouble involved in carrying it out. To give one or two instances it is reported, with what truth we know not, that the members of the Secretariat are men of a somewhat stern and iron nature wanting perhaps a measure of that human sympathy which is if we may be allowed the phrase the 'machine oil' of existence. Might it not be possible that the expression of their thoughts in verse and the resultant daily contact with the refining influence of poetry might serve to soften the iron will and induce a more tender outlook on life? Looking at the matter from a different standpoint it is clear that a collection of such 'Hymns of the Civil Service' as they might be called, would be in great demand to be said (or sung) at official gatherings such as Levees, Durbars, etc., Revenue G. Rs being recited at Collectors' gatherings; Educational G. Rs at School Prize-givings; Judicial G. Rs at Police sports and so on: in fact scope for their employment is unlimited. We are convinced that there could be no spectacle more inspiring than a Government Resolution really well sung written with a Recitative for the Chief Secretary, Collector, Educational Inspector, etc., as the case might be, and a Chorus of Revenue, Educational or other Departmental officers.

Conscious as we are that the way of the pioneer is hard, yet determined not to flinch at the call of duty, we venture with trapidation to append a poetical version of the Government Resolution numbered 8,541 and dated 21st September, 1910, reviewing the Land Revenue Administration reports for the year 1908-09. We are aware that this production will meet with the speedy oblivion it deserves, yet if it in any way helps on the great cause we have at heart we shall not complain.

Recitative—Chief Secretary,
Chorus of Revenue Officers.

C. S.—(Loquitur):—
First, my friends, a solemn greeting
On this most auspicious meeting,
When our voices first shall chime
Resolutions writ in rhyme.
As the plan's experimental
Pardon pray if accidental
Faults creep in which polish need.

Chorus.—That we will: so pray proceed.

G. R. PARA 1.

C. S.—To premise we're very glad
That the year is not so bad
For you know the back of rain
Has a way of causing pain.

Chorus.—That we do—and ar'nt we mad
When the year by chance is bad!

G. R. PARA 2.

C. S.—Striking features of the year
Food and labour very dear.
Hence all those with incomes fixed
Found their feelings rather mixed.
(Yet although we are included
I complained no more than you did).
And the ryot fellow bawling
Wails his most 'dishtreshful' calling
Since he, feeling very sore
That 'his cattle cost him more.'
Now the rise in price of grain
Should do much to soothe his pain.
But the sight of wages rising
As it really not surprising
Makes the lucky cooli man
Dance a happy can-ti-can.
(I, if this had chanced to me,
Should do the same.

Chorus.—And so should we).

G. R. PARA 3.

Coming to matters educational—

C. S.—There's nothing in the least sensational;
Yet I note with some surprise
That there's no sign of a rise
In the cultivating classes
Through th' instruction of their lazzes.

Chorus—Strange—for girls improve we see
When influenced by Q. E. D.

G. R. PARA 4.

C. S.—Our old friend the Deccan Act
Is working well and that's a fact.
See the ryots in their carriages
Through reduced expense on marriages!
'Happy, happy' is their cry
'To do the Bania in the eye.'
Also judge we by the squeals
Of the Sarkar in appeals
That his former trade proclivities
Are descending the declivities
That, I fear, lead down below
'Facilis descensus Averno.'
(False quantities I do abhor
But these must bow to higher law).
Yet with sadness I confess—
Would it were not so none the less
That the act though crowned with laurels
Seems to misaffect their morals.
The evidence is far too strong;
(sadly). I fear me there is something wrong,
(cheerfully). Still, my friends, what does it matter
Though the moralist may chatter?
For the acts of Legislatures
Always change our moral natures—
The more so if we interfere
Within the economic sphere.

Chorus—Yes! let their morals go to smash.
What matter if they've got the cash?

G. R. PARA 5.

C. S.—Tenure new, I'm glad to see,
Gains in popularity.
Only ladle out Tagui
And you'll find the land will flie.

Chorus.—That we will, you may be sure!
More and more, and more and more!

G. R. PARA 6.

C. S.—Our Co-operative Stores
Call for loud, prolonged applause (It is given)
And I think that I may say
In a modest kind of way
That we've earned resounding smacks
On our well deserving backs. (They are given).
But—I now have got a scheme,
Which is something more than dream,
Of supplying by their means
Cultivators with machines.
Traction engines: patent hoers:
Seeders, binders, cutters, mowers;
Forks and mattocks spades; wheel harrows
Hedgers, ditchers, ploughs and harrows.

Chorus.—That's a grand idea you knew!
How the future crops *will* grow!

G. R. PARAS, 7-8.

C. S.—All talk about Land Revenue
Is weary work I knew for you.
But it is somewhat sad—I hear
Some districts *still* are in arrear,
And bold obstructors *still* refuse
The payment of Inamdar's dues.

Chorus.—The charge is but too true we fear;
And down we drop the silent tear.

G. R. PARAS, 9-11.

C. S.—Most officers I'm glad to say
Toured round right well: as well they may.
All except a very few
Whom I trust were none of you (cries of 'No no.')
I believe you, for your faces
Shine with all the moral graces.
But I must curtail remarks
On the state of boundary marks,
Mamlatdars and young Collectors,
Rights' Record and Circle Inspectors,
For I hear the tiffin bell
So must bid you all farewell.

Chorus.—(Gradually dying away in the distance)
And we too must catch the train
To our districts back again.

ARTIFEX.

VICEREGAL DRAWING-ROOMS AND LEVEES.

Trying Functions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

The social community in Calcutta is becoming so extensive that functions like the Drawing Room and the Levee have become veritable *tours de force* for those who have to preside. At the other day Lord Hardinge was obliged to be accommodated with a seat before the whole nineteen hundred bows required of him had been accomplished and it is now announced that at to-morrow's Drawing Room there will be a short interval in the middle to enable the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge to take a few minutes' rest.

SEPTIC TANK EXPLOSION.

Two Killed and Six Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

An explosion in a large septic tank attached to the Kankinarrah Jute Mills, which brought down the roof burying eight Mehters, who were at work inside at the time, is reported. Mr. D. Bruce, Manager of the Mills, had the men extricated at once, but two were found to be dead and the remaining six badly injured. The matter has since been investigated by the District Magistrate, and a report has been submitted by the Police, to the effect that the accident was due to the introduction of an unprotected light into the tank, where a large quantity of gas had accumulated.

NEW RAILWAY LINES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Dec. 19.

The ceremony of turning the first sod of the new Mirpurkhas-Khadro Railway was performed at Mirpurkhas on Saturday last, by Mrs. Fearfield, who with Mr. Fearfield, Mr. and Mrs. La Touche, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Herling, came specially from Jodhpur to help to inaugurate what it is hoped will prove a very successful enterprise in opening up and developing Eastern Sind.

Mr. Whatt, representing the Sind Light Railways, Limited, handed Mrs. Fearfield a silver trowel and basket and asked her to turn the first sod. Mrs. Fearfied responded and cut a sod from the arranged area for the first borrow pit and carried it to a laid out track where she placed it and wished the line and all those who have its success at heart the best of luck.

LAHORE, Dec. 19.

The doubling of the railway lines between Amitsar and Amballa has progressed a great deal on either direction and will be completed by the end of January. At present traffic has already commenced on sections between Amritsar and Beas on the one side and Amballa and Doraha on the other.

A RUMOUR DENIED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

The "Indian Daily News" publishes a curious story from Simla of the finding of the body of a European lady on the North-Western Railway, between Peshawar and Rawalpindi, but enquiries made with the Railway Board Office show that nothing of the kind has been reported officially and the details given do not seem probable. The matter is being enquired into.

LAHORE, Dec. 19.

Enquiries made here show that there is no truth whatever in the rumour which has found publication of the finding of a body of a European woman on the N.-W. Railway.

THE TEA CROP SHORTAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

Discussing the boom in tea shares, referred to by Reuter, the *Englishman*, while holding that considerable shortage in tea exists, is of opinion that the situation has been somewhat over-stated. It points out that neither India nor Ceylon has yet closed the manufacture, and, when the final figures are totalled up, it will probably be found that the Indian and Ceylon crops will come very near those of 1909.

THE CENSUS AND THE SIKHS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Dec. 19.

A meeting of the Sikhs was held at Amritsar, on Saturday, under the presidency of the Hon'ble Sunder Singh, thanking the Census Commissioner for the separate classification of Sikhs.

ALLEGED FALSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 19.

Captain W. D. Bartley, I.S.M.D., late Manager of the office of Government Medical Stores, is charged with falsification of accounts and cheating. A charge sheet was also laid to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate against Devavam, and both he and Bartley, were admitted to bail. The case is adjourned to the 23rd January.

COCHIN STATE EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 19.

The Cochin State Exhibition was opened on Saturday, in the presence of a large and respectable assembly, consisting of the British Resident, the Dewan Sahib and other important State officials. H. H. the Rajah's band was in attendance.

The Dewan opened the proceedings by delivering a speech, reviewing the State's activity as well as measures which the Durbar have deemed fit to take industrial development. The British Resident then declared the Exhibition open and also made a speech.

ORPHANAGE FOR MOSLEM GIRLS.

Opening Ceremony by H. E. the Governor.

Yesterday afternoon His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Lady Clarke, performed the opening ceremony of the Abdulla Haji Dawood Bowla Orphanage for Mahomedan Girls at Chinchpogly, Bombay. A large number of Mahomedan and European gentlemen were present. And amongst then were: The Hon'ble Mr. Lamb, His Highness the Nawab of Palanpur, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I.C.S., the Hon'ble Mr. Morison, Mr. E. C. K. Acworth, Mr. F. M. Gadney, Mr. F. H. Vincent, Kazi Sahib Morghay, Dr. Arthur Powell, Mr. Fazulbhoy Meherali Chinoy, Mr. Oosman Jamal, Rao Bahadur V. K. Wandekar, Mr. Mahomedbhai Currimbhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Rahimtulla Meherali Chinoy, Mr. D. Williamson, Mr. Meyers, Mr. Priestley, Mr. O'Keeff, Mr. P. Sullivan, Mr. Hormusji N. Vakil.

It has been a long felt want amongst the Mahomedan community that no provision should have been made for their orphans, especially those of the female sex, whereas members of the Hindu community are well provided in that respect. The late Mr. Abdulla Haji Dawood Bowla has through his generosity filled this want, and, with the aid other subscriptions, a board of trustees with Mr. Edwardes, I. C. S., Commissioner of Police, at its head has inaugurated the Institution in a suitable bungalow.

At the opening ceremony the approach and the grounds of the Orphanage were tastefully decorated with bunting and the pathway was covered with scarlet carpeting. At about 5-35 p.m., His Excellency and Lady Clarke, attended by Captain Drummond, Aide-de-Camp, arrived at the Orphanage, where, after they, had been welcomed by the leading persons present. His Excellency and Lady Clarke took their seats on a dais and Mr. Edwardes, I.C.S., in his introductory speech which follows, explained the aim of the board of trustees in carrying out the wishes of the Mahomedan community and the Police of Bombay.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Edwardes said:—Your Excellencies,—The Abdulla Haji Dawood Bowla Orphanage for Mahomedan girls, which you have graciously consented to visit and open formally this afternoon, represents the fruit of a desire on the part of the Police and the leading Mahomedans of this City to establish a home in which stray and orphan Mahomedan girls may be protected, taught and trained to be true daughters of Islam. Your Excellencies are aware that this City harbours a large floating population of homeless and downcast people, among whom not a few are children of tender years, who bereft of guidance and protection too often sink to positions which cannot fail in the long run to reflect adversely upon the community and religion to which they belong.

Of all departments of Government in the City of Bombay it is the Police who are brought most closely into contact with the distress arising from lack of a home or relations, and it is the Police into whose hands homeless children from time to time fall and who have to make provision for them. Where Hindu children are concerned the Police experience little trouble in finding shelter for the homeless; for the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, the Seva Sadan and the Depressed Classes Mission are ready to receive any girl whom the Police Commissioner may send to them. But considerable difficulty has been experienced in providing suitably for Mahomedan girls, there being no institution supported by the community at large in which any orphan or destitute child can be brought up according to strict Mohamedan rites and usages.

It therefore seemed desirable to found an institution with the object of extending to orphan and homeless girls of the Mahmedan faith the same protection and care that other communities extend to the unfortunate children of their religion; and with this object a subscription list was opened which in the course of a few months amounted to three-quarters of a lakh. When this figure was reached the fund suddenly met with most generous and unexpected assistance. Messrs Hormasji N. Vakil and Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed, in their capacity as Trustees of the funds left by the late Mr. Abdulla Haji Dawood Bowla, had themselves sketched out a scheme for a Mahomedan Orphanage, and finding that their scheme was in great measure identical with the scheme formulated by the Police Commissioner and his subscribers, they offered to amalgamate a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs which they held in Trust with the amount collected by the Police Commissioner on certain conditions which have been mutually agreed to between us. In brief the funds at the disposal of this institution amount at present to about Rs. 3,00,000, invested in Government paper; and the conditions and scheme of management of the institution have been embodied in a legal Deed of Trust, which has been submitted to the Government for approval and which provides inter alia that the institution shall be known as "the Abdulla Haji Dawood Bowla Musalman Female Orphanage"; that one of the six Trustees shall always be a Government officer resident in Bombay, preferably the Commissioner of Police; that the family of the late Mr. Abdulla Haji Dawood shall always be represented on the Board; that the Sunni and Shia sects shall as far as may be practicable have an equal voice in the management of the institution; and finally that the girls who are sent to the institution shall be brought up strictly according to the tenets, rites and usages of the Mohamedan sect to which by right of birth they belong.

I may be permitted to call Your Excellencies' attention to the printed list of subscribers to the funds of this institution. It will be apparent that the charity which prompted the donations has been coloured by no sectarian prejudice, and that the Memons, the Konkanis, the Deccanis, the Arabs, the Khojas, the Bohras and the Mughals have all contributed generously to the fund. In one or two cases personal friends, belonging to other communities, such as the Parsi and Hindu, have sent donations; and through Dr. N. H. Sukhia I received the balance of the fund collected for a memorial to the late Mr. W. L. Harvey. I may also point out that all the furniture, household necessaries, and clothing have been given by philanthropic Mohamedans, who are in sympathy with the objects of the house, and that Mr. Ahmad Hasham has presented us with a tenement-building which brings in a rental of about Rs. 60 a month.

Another point which I desire to bring to Your Excellencies' notice concerns the future housing of the institution. The present building has been let to us at a reduced rental by Khan Bahadur Abdul R. Kadwani, and for the present serves our purpose. But it is the earnest desire of the Trustees that the Home should be housed in a building of its own, constructed on land provided if possible by the Bombay Government. We felt strongly that before applying to Government for aid in this direction it would be necessary to give definite proof that the institution is likely to have a practical and permanent existence; and the facts which I have laid before Your Excellencies this afternoon coupled with inspection of the building will, I trust, serve to show that the home is a living concern and deserves such help as Government may find it practicable to afford. Having collected sufficient to maintain the home on an unpretentious scale in a hired bungalow, the Trustees propose now to open a separate building fund for the purpose of erecting a structure worthy of the Mohamedan community; and they hope sincerely that Government will find it possible to aid their object by setting aside some suitable plot of land within the Island of Bombay for the purpose indicated. Of the feasibility of collecting sufficient money for a suitable structure the Trustees have no doubt: for the Musalman community is proverbially charitable and the obligation to protect the orphan is a duty laid upon every Musalman by the Prophet himself. There is not a single Mohamedan here this afternoon who does not believe in and fully endorse the well-known verse of Sadi:—

"Chu bini yatime ba nazlike khesh,
Madah bosa bar rui farzande khesh,
Ala ta na giryad ke Arshe Azim
Ba larzad hamin chun ba giryad yatim."

"When thou seest an orphan before thee,
Kiss not even thine own son.
Beware lest the orphan weep,
For the Throne of the Most High trembles
At the cry of the orphan."

I have now the honour to request Your Excellencies kindly to declare the Orphanage open.

MR. HORMASJI N. VAKIL.

Mr. Hormasjee N. Vakil then spoke as follows:—"Your Excellencies. Mr. Edwardes has rightly said that this institution which Lady Clarke is requested to open to-day, is to give shelter and protection to stray and orphan Mahomedan girls. That is no doubt the main and primary object of the institution, but, as he also said, and speaking on behalf of myself and my co-trustee, Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed, I assure your Excellencies that the motives which weighed with us most in contributing largely to this institution out of the funds in our hands belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Abdulla Haji Dawood, were those of securing for the inmates of this institution wholesome education and training, moral, religious, intellectual and social.

"Your Excellencies, the word 'Orphanage' (Ateendkhana) is not perhaps an appropriate name for this institution, because it is generally understood that in such an institution only orphans are admitted. We hope, therefore, your Excellency, in addressing the enlightened members of the Mahomedan community who are assembled here to-day, will be good enough to impress upon them this notion clearly that this is going to be an institution not only for orphans, but for all poor and destitute, friendless and homeless female children and wives of the Mahomedan community. In order to ensure the efficient management of this institution there have been appointed on its Trust Board responsible trustees, four of whom are Mahomedans, one European and one Parsi. Out of the four Mahomedans two belong to the Shia and two to the Sunni sect, and one of the provisions of the scheme empowers the trustees to appoint from time to time committees consisting of any number of members of the Mahomedan community of Bombay, and who may be selected from amongst persons other than themselves, to assist them in the discharge of their duties in connection with the Home or Homes of this institution or to report upon any matter relating thereto or in connection with its management. The trustees have also power to appoint a Committee of Lady Visitors to visit the Home or Homes, the member of such Committee being chosen from ladies of respectable European and non-European families.

"Our Testator, Mr. Abdulla Haji Dawood, though a Memon, was a man of broad views and a true Mussalman in every sense of the word. In giving his directions to us under his will, he gave us free and unrestricted choice as to the object we should select for employing the funds which he set aside for charitable purposes. We have carefully watched an opportunity giving effect to his testamentary directions, and before we came to know of the scheme of Mr. Edwardes we had already formulated a scheme almost on the same lines, but we felt that the funds at our disposal were not sufficiently large to give due effect to such a scheme, and, therefore, when Mr. Edwardes proclaimed his scheme to the public, we were only too glad and ready to offer our assistence to him and to help him in every way in this laudable cause. It is a somewhat unique thing in the history of this country that the conception of a scheme of this nature should originate, with a European Government officer, but it is a fact that it did so originate, and we are thankful, Mahomedans and all, to our worthy Commissioner of Police for his earnest endeavours and high motives for promoting and bringing into existence this institution.

"To your Excellency, Lady Clarke, all who are present here and the whole Mahomedan Community of Bombay, I am sure, are highly grateful for your having graced this occasion by your presence and for opening this institution. It is but fit that an institution which is intended to provide a home and to impart moral, religious and general education to poor and helpless girls should enlist the sympathy of your Excellency and we hope and trust that your Excellency, consistently with your other numerous engagements, will be so kind as to visit the institution, now and again, and favour the Managing Board with your valuable and kind suggestions, regarding anything that may appear to you wanting in its efficient management.

"Before I conclude, I should like to introduce to your Excellencies Master Abdul Kadar, the promising young and only son and heir of the philanthropist in whose name this institution is being founded. When he attains his majority, he will be on the Trust Board, and will, I hope, not only take an active interest in the management of the institution, but will also supply all its wants to the best of his ability and see that the institution will remain an everlasting monument of the magnificent gift of his father."

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke addressing the assembly said: Mr. Edwardes, Mr. Hormasji Vakil, Ladies and Gentlemen:—"I well remember that you, Mr. Edwardes, told me some time ago of the great need of a home for friendless Mahomedan girls in Bombay. I then felt sure that if this need were made widely known the great Mahomedan community would be found willing to provide the funds necessary to meet it. And now it is a great pleasure to find that all the preliminary arrangements have been made, that the needed institution has become an accomplished fact, and that the honour of declaring it open has fallen to my wife. In my three years among you I have come across many valuable institutions which owe their initiative to Government Officers, although their establishment has been rendered possible by the public spirit of the generous benefactors of whom this Presidency has reason to be proud. But I realize that, in the present case, the conditions may appear to be somewhat exceptional. The police have many unpleasant duties to perform in a great city like this, and we are perhaps apt to forget that it is owing to their faithful performance of these unpleasant duties that order and security are so well maintained. They have, however, other duties which may never come to public notice and which exhibit them in the light of helpers and protectors of the defenceless. In all great cities there is a floating population of poor people with no regular means of existence, homeless and often in actual want. The problem of dealing with this class is one that is receiving careful attention everywhere and is being dealt with in various ways and with varying success. It must too often happen that amongst such a population children of tender years are neglected or abandoned to the chances of hopeless ruin. The police, as has been said, are brought into closer contact than any other Government official with distressing cases of this kind, and it falls to the Commissioner to try and find homes and care for the poor little waifs picked up in the streets. Hitherto, it has been difficult to provide for destitute Mahomedan girls in places where they can be brought up according to the customs of the community and the tenets of the faith of Islam. That reproach will now be removed and I am sure that the Mahomedans of Bombay will not forget that they owe to the Commissioner of Police the initiative of this most necessary Institution and to the vigilance and kind-heartedness of the constables the means of bringing its benefits to bear upon the poor little outcasts of their community.

"The Orphanage will start its existence with an endowment of three lakhs, which places it as once on a sound financial basis. This happy condition is due to the wise and generous decision of Mr. Hormasji Vakil and Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed to combine their schemes with that of the Commissioner. In charitable matters there is too often a tendency to create separate institutions with separate governing bodies when combination is calculated to give greater and more efficient results. I congratulate the Trustees of the late Mr. Abdulla Haji Dawood Bowla on taking advantage of the latitude permitted by his will, and I am sure that they could have devoted the funds available to no better object and certainly to none more likely to commend itself to a true Mussulman of broad and generous views.

"Mr. Hormasji Vakil has asked me to lay stress upon the fact that, while this Home will be called an Orphanage, the term will be taken to include all destitute and homeless girls belonging to the Mahomedan Community. That is an important point, because it may happen that a child in the greatest need of help and protection may not be an orphan in the strict sense of the word. It is a great thing that a beginning has been made in providing this home for neglected Mahomedan girls, but I am sure we all agree that more is necessary. The need does not exist in the City of Bombay only, and my wife and I earnestly trust that the good seed which has been sown here will bear rich fruit in the years to come. We are certain that the wealthy and enlightened members of the Mahomedan Community in this Presidency, when they realize the work of mercy which will be carried on in this home, will be ready to help in extending the scope of its beneficent activities. We may be sure that the funds now available will prove inadequate for future requirements and that a permanent home before long be required for this excellent institution. When the proper time comes I hope you will approach Government for help. I am afraid that we have not the "large possessions" in the matter of land with which you credit us; but you can count on the sympathetic considerations which we are always ready to give to institutions which are working for the public good and which are as well managed as I am sure this home will be."

Her Excellency Lady Clarke then declared the Orphanage open, and in doing so Her Excellency wished every success to the Institution in the pro-

gress and welfare of which she would take a keen interest.

Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy Lalji, in proposing a vote of thanks to their Excellencies, said :—

"I rise to express our thanks to Their Excellencies for so kindly coming here this afternoon and identifying themselves with a project which every Mahomedan has at heart. We, in Bombay, have had experience of His Excellency's kindness and we know how ready he always is to play his part in any movement which has for its object the advancement and the comfort of the people, irrespective of caste and creed. We are proud to think that in Lady Clarke, we have found another true friend who will share His Excellency's endeavours to be of material assistance to the people and particularly to the less fortunate people, in our city. On behalf of not only of the Trustees, and the small inmates of this Home, but also every Mahomedan here present, I offer our sincere thanks to Their Excellencies for the kindly part which they have played in this afternoon's proceedings, and I wish them God-speed from the Mahomedans of Bombay."

The proposition was carried by acclamation.

Their Excellencies were shown over the Orphanage by the Trustees. The young nephew of the late Mr. Sidick was then presented to their Excellencies and he presented them with garlands.

The proceedings then terminated.

TANJORE DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 19.

The fourth Tanjore District Conference was held on Saturday, at Tiruvalur, under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. P. Kesava Pillay, who delivered a presidental address touching on the Reforms, the National Congress, the Industrial and Forest Department, Jail Administration and the Reformed Councils.

BOMBAY YACHT SUNK.

Narrow Escape of Owner and Wife.

An unfortunate accident occurred in Bombay harbour on Sunday evening, resulting in the loss of the Yacht "Sapphire" the property of Mr. R. H. H. Hopkins, and in the narrow escape of the owner and his wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins went out to enjoy an evening's sail, and while passing to the north-west of Butcher Island, the craft struck a submerged fishing stake and rapidly sunk in fifteen feet of water at low tide. Fortunately the yachts "Melody" and "Erin," the properties of Messrs. J. B. K. Macbeth and the Hon'ble Mr. W. T. Morrison, respectively, appeared on the scene at this very critical moment, and those on board Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins clinging to the rigging at the top of the mast of the submerged boat. Assistance was promptly rendered and Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins were saved from their perilous position. The "Saphire" was found to have had a hole ripped in her bottom.

UNIVERSITY RESULTS.

M. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

The following 45 students out of the 81 candidates have been declared to have passed the M. A. examination :—

SECOND CLASS.—Nos. 3, 8, 15, 19, 21, 24, 27, 29, 30, 57, 58, 62, 67, 71, 72, 74, 79, and 80.

PASS.—Nos. 1, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 26, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 44, 46, 51, 54, 64, 68, 69, 76, and 78.

Candidate No. 24, Mr. Jal Pallanji Ghoewalla of the St. Xavier's College has been awarded the Jamshedji Nasarwanji Petit Scholarship. The Sir Lawrence Jenkins Scholarship has been won by candidate No. 79, Mr. Pohaji Jamshedji Pocha, also of the St. Xavier's College.

L. M. AND S. EXAMINATION.

The following 26 candidates out of the 94 have been declared to have passed the L. M. & S. Examination :—

SECOND CLASS.—Nos. 8, 11, 14, 16, 18, 25, 26, 28, 29, 35, 50, 53, 54, 58, 60, 61, 63, 64, 67, 73, 77, 78, 79, 82, 86, and 92.

Prizes and Medals have been awarded as under:—The Charles Morshead Prize, half of the Balkrishna Sudamji Prize, and the Lord Sandhurst Gold Medal to Mr. Jehangir Hormusji Oonvala. Half of the Balkrishna Sudamji Prize and the J.C. Lisboa Gold Medal, to Mr. Kekhusru Perojshah Mody ; the Queen Empress Silver Medal, the Scholarship of the Medical Women for India Fund of 1883 and the Lady Reay Silver Medal to Miss Flora Matilda Saldanha, and the Bai Hirabai Pestonji Hormasji Cama Gold Medal, to Miss May liver

SIR W. WEDDERBURN'S RECEPTION.

The Honorary Secretaries, Sir William Wedderburn's Reception and Entertainment Fund, beg to acknowledge the following further subscriptions. Intending subscribers will be pleased to pay in their subscriptions to Mr D E Wacha and the Hon Mr Chimanlal H Setalvad :—The Bombay Native Piece Goods Merchants' Association, Rs 251; The Grain Merchants' Association, Rs 125 ; Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart, Rs 100; Bai Hamabai Framji Petit, Rs 100 ; the Hon Mr M A Jinnah, Rs 50 ; Mr Jalbhoy Ardeshir Sett, Rs 30; Mr Bhaishanker Nanabhoy, Messrs Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Mr N M Samarth, Messrs Cawasji Dinsha and Brothers, Rao Bahadur Vissanji Khimji, Rao Saheb Vussonji Trikamji Mulji, Cursetji M Banaji, Mr Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Mr Kisandas Tribhowandas Mangaldas, Mr Amiruddin Tyebji, each Rs 25 ; A Hindu Admirer, Mr Muncherji P Khareghat, I C S, A Pasi Admirer, each Rs 20; Mr Tarachund Murlidhar, the Indu Vijaya Company, Mr Jugmohandas Vundravandas Bhaisett, Mr M B Kolsakar, Mr Pherozshah B E Modi, Mr Shankerprasad Hariprasad Desai, Mr Kalkhoshro Mancekji Minocher Homji, Mr Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed, each Rs 15; Mr Chaturbhuj Karsondas, Mr H M Mehta, Mr Juggonnath R Gharpure, Mr Tulseydas Keshavdas, Mr Jafferbhoy Rahimtula, Messrs Manaukhlal M Munshi and Hirlal M Munshi, "Gujrati", Dr K E Dadachanji, Mr R P Masani, Mr Ratansi Mulji, Mr Tribhovandas Vurjivandas, Mr Lakhamsi Nappoo, Dr R N Ranina, Dr A G Viegas, Messrs Parbhudas Jivandas and Sons, Rao Bahadur Kesowji Nathu Sailor, Mr Nowroji Rustomji Wadia, Mr K Subramani Aiyar, Mr Jugmohandas Vurjivandas, Mr Nusserwanji Jivanji Readymoney, Mr Bhailabhai P Desai, Mr M R Jayakar, Mr Furdunji M Banaji, A Parsi, each Rs 10 ; and nineteen subscription of Rs 5 each. Total to-date Rs 3,933.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

UNITED PROVINCES INDIGO.

Final report on the indigo crop of 1910.

[Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1908-09, the area under indigo crop in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 14·7 per cent. of the total area under indigo in British India.]

Area.—The exact area figures reported by the village accountants are now available and they confirm the conjectures as to area made in the first forecast issued in September last. The total area for the province based on field to field inspections amounts to 31,171 acres compared with 41,893 acres last year showing a decrease of 10,722 acres or 25 per cent. of which 4,958 acres occurred in the Meerut division, 2,107 acres in Agra, and 2,506 acres in Allahabad. In Oudh and the eastern divisions the area is practically the same as in last year.

Out-turn.—In Gorakhpur where about one-third of the total area under indigo was sown this year half of the crop has been lost owing to floods and excessive rain, and the yield is estimated at 50 per cent. of the normal. Elsewhere the season has been favourable to indigo and an out-turn varying from 75 to 95 per cent of the normal is reported to have been obtained. For the province as a whole the crop is now estimated at 75 per cent. of the normal compared with 90 last year. The total out-turn is estimated at 5,100 factory maunds compared with 7,700 maunds last year showing a decrease of 33 per cent. The quantity available for the Calcutta market will probably be less than the estimated out-turn as some portion of the dye is consumed locally or exported to other places.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.

HORSE SHORTAGE.

The steady decline of the horse which is required for artillery and Army transport purposes in England and the alleged apathy of the War Office towards horse-owners were subjects which were widely discussed at the Holborn Restaurant on Monday, in connection with meetings of the Incorporated National Union of Horse Vehicle Owners. At the present time the Government retain some hold on the likely Army horses in the country by paying a registration fee of 5s. each horse per year to the private owners. Not only did the general meeting of horse-owners unanimously decide to refuse to accept this fee in future, but they threw out a hint that unless the Government would grant owners a subsidy of £10 for each approved horse the numbers of horses would decline still further, until an acute and grave situation would be created. Mr. H. Tilling, who is connected with the well-known London firm which carries on a large passenger motor-carrying and horse-carrying business, introduced the subject by alluding to the proposal that the War Office should purchase a large number of extra horses and maintain them. Such a course would mean a very large capital outlay and a further heavy annual charge. They must remember that the class of horse for artillery and remount purposes was the one used in trade, and all traders should be granted a subsidy of £10 a year, and in that way be encouraged to keep their horses rather than discard them in favour of motor traction. The subsidy would go towards a fund for compensating the owner for the loss of his horse and consequent loss of his business when the animal would be taken away in the event of a war taking place. The more horses in use the more there would be bred, and so the benefit would be distributed over the breeder, user, the hay and corn contractor, and the veterinary surgeon. He therefore proposed that "the council of this union be requested to continue their efforts by adopting every legitimate means to procure a registration fee or subsidy which would be adequate for the purpose of securing a sufficient supply of suitable horses for national defence, and at the same time encouraging the breeding and use of the horse for general trade purposes."

HORSES OFF LONDON STREETS.

A long discussion on the general subject followed. Mr. Stanley inquired whether it was proposed to allow such subsidised horses to be available for Territorial trainings and manœuvres, and Mr. Tilling replied that an extra living fee would have to be paid. Mr. F. Wort, a member of a firm of Government contractors at Salisbury, who buy about 500 meet contractors at Salisbury, who buy about 500 horses each year for training operations of Salisbury Plain, mentioned that the bus-horse type was now most difficult to obtain, and unless something was done he honestly believed the type would die out. If the union asked for a subsidy for the riding horse they would be put out of court at once, for there were plenty available in the country, but it was very much different with the artillery and transport horse and in letting this class of horse go off the London streets he would go so far as to say that the Government had committed a crime. He was told that very shortly there would be none of those horses left. If the London Territorials should go to Salisbury next year, it would not be possible to equip them with gun horses. The other day "The Daily Telegraph" published a return of the average ages of Army horses in the country, from which he noticed that the average age was 9 1-4 years, while in France and in most other countries the average was 7 years. In the same return it was said that the average life for Army purposes was 5 years, and if they bought at 5 1-2 years he should say that the majority of the horses in England did not see very little use. Mr. O. C. Power, of Birmingham, who owns 650 horses, criticised the recent census of horses, which, he said, was very misleading. The Chairman was of opinion that horse owners were cheap patriots whom the Government were exploiting. They were paid 55 a fortnight for a horse hired for manœuvres, and the Government took £15 off the value of that horse. When he formed one of a deputation on this subject to the Secretary for War, Mr. Haldane observed that he would, if necessary, take the horses out of all the trams and 'buses in the country. "But," said the chairman, amid laughter, "I asked Mr. Haldane where he was going to find the trams and 'buses which were horse-propelled." As a matter of fact, our cavalry regiments were woefully short of horses, and in case of sudden mobilisation the regiments would have to go to war one by one. They, as horse owners, were patriots, but they found that their patriotism was ruining them. There should be patriotism on both sides.

NEED FOR A SUBSIDY.

In the afternoon the meeting was of a public character, and was presided over by Mr. Richard Tilling. A paper prepared by Mr. Meynell Hunt on "The Urgent Need for a Government Subsidy to Horse Owners" was, in his absence, read by the secretary. He mentioned that the London General Omnibus Company had 12,000 fewer horses than five years ago, when, also, 12,000 horses worked 6,000 horse cabs. Where were they now? Hardly a horse omnibus or a horse cab was to be seen. The Army bought 3,000 horses a year at £40 each, and why should they pay more? The pinch would come when a war broke out, for he believed he was right in saying that 132,000 horses would be required at once, and so great would be the wastage that the number would have to be duplicated in a year. If the matter of a subsidy were not taken up, he most solemnly declared that the horse user would surely and gradually disappear, and then there would be no horse reserve for the Army to call on in case of emergency. On the other hand, by granting a subsidy, it would become worth the user's while to continue being horses. After discussion, the meeting elected a joint committee for the following purposes : "(a) To encourage the breeding of suitable horses, both for national defence and trade purposes; (b) to encourage and create a demand for the use of the horse; and (c) to obtain further Government assistance for that purpose."

A EUROPEAN COMPARISON.

From the War Office there has been as a Blue-book, the "Annual Statistical and General Report of the Army Veterinary Service for the year 1909-10." Probably the most interesting feature of the report is the comparison of the British Army with foreign armies in the matter of wastage of horses. The sub-joined table indicates the position so far as unannotated statistics can, the figures given being in all cases percentages of the mean strength :

	Admission to hospital.	Died and destroyed.	Cast for disease.
United Kingdom ...	94·44	2·29	4·30
France ...	71·7	2·0	2·92
Germany ...	53·02	1·93	·4
Austria-Hungary ...	47·95	1·24	1·00
Russia ...	83·53	1·81	·99
Spain ...	74·74	5·94	4·34

In point of "admissions" the British forces, according to the above figures, come out badly when compared with Austria, France, and Germany but the report points out there may be some system of "admission" in existence in these three countries which renders comparison difficult. For instance, in the case of France animals which are "attending" hospital and excused duty are not shown on the hospital returns, so that the statistics of admissions only refer to the actual cases treated in hospital. The effect this may produce on the admission rate may be judged by the fact that though in 1908 (the date of the last French report) 79,109 troop horses passed through the hospital, 135,631 were in addition, excused duty on an average for 5 1-2 days. These did not influenced the sick returns. In the British Service, where the "wholesome rule exists of 'duty' or 'sick,'" list the admission rate is swelled by this circumstance. Excepting Spain, our Army shows, on the figures, the highest mortality in Europe. But the differences in mortality among European armies are to and extent explained by the fact that the German and Austrian statistics are not burdened with remount depot losses, as the French and British statistics are. Nor, says the report, is the wastage by veterinary casting capable of comparison in all the armies. It is not conceivable that Germany manages to keep her loss from this source under half per cent., not that Austria only casts one per cent. for disease. In Russia, Germany and Austria there must be some other system than casting for disposing of horses too unsound for duty in the ranks.

THE IMPERIAL ARMY.

The following table compares the home, Indian, Egyptian, and South African Armies from the point of view of wastage :

	Wastage.
United Kingdom...	6·59 per cent. of mean strength.
Indian	6·31 " "
Egyptian ...	3·64 " "
S. Africa... ...	8·86 " "

It is to be noted, says the report, that, in the case of India and the United Kingdom, there is a remarkable agreement in the wastage figure, despite the wide difference in climate and local conditions. A similar agreement is observable in the case of inefficiency, as these figures show.

	United Kingdom.	India.
Constantly non-effective from sickness	5·96 per cent.	...5·27 percent.
Average duration of sickness	23·04 days	...22·37 days.

HOME FORCES.

Comparing the commands in the United Kingdom and taking those with not less than 4,000 horses, the Eastern Command shows the highest mortality and the Aldershot Command the lowest. The Eastern Command also cast the largest number of horses for veterinary reasons and the Irish Command the smallest. Taking the various arms of the service, and excluding all branches with less than 800 horses, the mortality was highest in the Household Cavalry and lowest in the Royal Horse Artillery. Veterinary castings were highest in the Household Cavalry and lowest in the Army Service Corps. The wastage in the Household Cavalry and Royal Horse Artillery was above the mean of the previous ten years ; in the cavalry of the line it was the same as the mean.

With regard to "admissions," the highest admission ratio was furnished by the cavalry, where the figure is 12 per cent. higher than the ten years mean for this arm. The Royal Horse Artillery furnish a consistently low admission rate, and this year it was 11 per cent. below the ten years mean. The Army Service Corps showed a marked improvement in admissions and wastage as compared with previous years, but the mortality, the report says, is still too high. The average age of the British Army horse is stated at 9·45 years, and the average age of the horse of the French Army at 7.25 years. The average service of the horses of the British Army is 5.28 years.

NEW AVIATION RECORD.

The French Army and Navy have joined in breaking all previous records for aeroplane flights with a passenger. The feat has been accomplished by Lieutenant Delage, of the French Navy, and Lieutenant Maillols, of the Army as passenger, who flew without a break from Etampes to Blois and return, covering a distance of 125 miles. They competed for the Lazare-Weiller prize, which is to be awarded on Jan. 1 for the longest cross-country flight with a passenger during this year. They sent out from Etampes in the midst of a threatening fog, but as they knew the country well they flew from village to village which served as landmarks, and never rose higher than about 900ft. They finally reached the Chausee Saint-Victor at Blois, reorganised the bell tower on which the national flag was hoisted, and, after doubling it, started back at once for Etampes without having landed. On their return they followed the line of the same villages and descended low enough to be able to read the names of the railway stations. The station-masters, labourers, and peasants along the route cheered them as they passed, and some threw up their caps. Towards the end they felt the cold severely, although they had put on extra thick clothes. They landed at their starting-point at Etampes after an unbroken flight of 3h. 16min. Lieutenant Maillols had an accident to his knee recently which had not fully healed, and the voyage was particularly trying to him.

SOLDIERS AND ELECTIONS.

The War Office is issuing instructions to the Regular and Territorial Forces in respect to their conduct in the General Election, and especially directing attention to the statute which enacts "that on every day appointed for the nomination, or for the election, or for taking the poll for the election of a member or members to serve in the Commons House of Parliament, no soldier within two miles of any city, borough, town, or place where such nomination or election shall be declared or poll taken, shall be allowed to go out of the barracks or quarters in which he is stationed, unless for the purpose of mounting or relieving guard, or for giving his vote at such election ; and that every soldier allowed to go out for any such purpose within the limits aforesaid shall return to his barracks or quarters with all convenient speed as soon as his guard shall have been relieved or vote tendered." No officer of the Regular Forces, except he be a candidate for election, is to take an active part in any election in the neighbourhood of his barracks or quarters beyond recording his vote if he have one. Men qualified to vote are to be granted leave for the purpose of doing so, travelling at their own expense, and no inquiry is to be made of such voters as to the candidates for whom they purpose to vote, nor any other attempt be made to influence their votes.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN BROMHEAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

Captain Bromhead, Captain, Dacca Military Police, died at Silchar from heart failure yesterday. The funeral last night was largely attended.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Stocks and Deliveries of Cotton, Silk, and Woollen Piece-Goods and Yarns ; also of Copper and Yellow Metal Sheets, including deliveries from Dock Shed to Railway Siding.

Description.	Stock on 31st Oct 1910.	Deliveries from Port Trust and Inspector Godowns.	Deliveries from Direct Dock Sheds.	Total in Nov., 1910.
Cotton Piece-Goods.	Bales. 19927	3611	3215	11326
Cotton Piece-Goods.	Cases. 31005	11895	66	19661
Silk & Woollen Piece-Goods.	Bales. 835	262		674
Silk & Woollen Piece-Goods.	Cases. 1807	699	1692	2391
Cotton Twist and Yarns.	Pkgs. 3519a	1614	1797	3141
Silk & Woollen Twist and Yarns.	Pkgs. 1162	468	1304	1772
Copper Brazens.	Tons. 1340	469	108	577
Yellow Metal Braziers.	Tons. 897	779	205	984

Description.	Stock on 30th Nov. 1910.	Increase or Decrease as compared with previous month.	Corresponding Stock on 30th Nov. 1909	08	07	1906
Cotton Piece-Goods.	Bales. 20214	+ 287	24600			
Cotton Piece-Goods.	Cases. 30920	— 85	39197			
Silk & Woollen Piece-Goods.	Bales 795	— 40	301			
Silk & Woollen Piece-Goods.	Cases 1740	— 67	1327			
Cotton Twist & Yarns.	Pkgs. b3090	— 429	11040			
Silk & Woollen Twist & Yarns.	Pkgs. 1107	— 55	939			
Copper Brazers.	Tons. 1517	+ 177	573	1056	230	293
Yellow Metal Brazers.	Tons. 1333	+ 436	385	1393	196	744

a These include 8 packages of cotton yarn.
b " 8 " 8d. J.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" its original colours without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

The following messages, which appear in the Australian papers by the last mail are later than those in the last English mail :—

General Election.

AN OFFER TO THE CHANCELLOR.

London, Dec. 2.

Messrs. Cohan and Harris, music hall proprietors, New York, have offered Mr. Lloyd-George the Chancellor of the Exchequer, £1,000 weekly to promote a transatlantic campaign against the Lords, Chancellor to speak twice daily on the lines of his Limehouse speech.

SPEECH BY MR. BALFOUR.

A REPLY BY THE HOME SECRETARY.

London, Dec. 3.

Last night the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Balfour, addressed an audience of 10,000 at Great Grimsby on behalf of Sir George Doughty, the Conservative candidate. He said that men of moderate opinion were coming over to the Conservatives. The time when the House of Commons was a place of free debate had gone. The Government meant to give them one chamber rule, and that chamber would be worked under the gag. The actions of the House of Commons under the group system might not in the least represent the people's settled will.

Mr. Winston Churchill, the Home Secretary, who spoke in Cheshire earlier in the same evening, travelled by special train to Grimsby, and spoke there at midnight. Relays of motors carried fragments of Mr. Balfour's speech to enable Mr. Churchill to reply. The Home Secretary said that the Lords' reforms were supposed to create a new heaven and a new earth, and very likely a new something else. They would also be thoroughly democratic, thoroughly impartial, and thoroughly Tory.

APPEAL BY PRIME MINISTER.

London, Dec. 3.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, says in a message to the London electors :—"Give all England the lead. The vital principle of representative government is at stake. Establish it to-day beyond all possibility of future assault."

A PANDEMONIUM AT LINCOLN.

London, Dec. 4.

Mr. Lloyd-George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has contracted a cold and has lost the use of his voice.

The appearance of Mr. Winston Churchill at Lincoln on polling day was the signal for a pandemonium among the crowd. The Home Secretary was twice refused a hearing and finally took his departure. There were several ugly rushes and free fights. Mr. Filmer the Unionist candidate was struck in the face and returned the blow. The representation of the constituency remains unchanged.

SPEECH BY MR. ASQUITH.

London, Dec. 5.

The Prime Minister addressing a meeting of 5,000 persons at Newcastle how the Unionists had suddenly shifted their ground and changed the cut of their uniform. The Liberals stood where they did last January, for free trade and a free house of Commons. It was difficult to keep pace with the bewildering series of the Unionists' twists gyrations, and some results. The Tories had discovered that it was unsafe to fight an election upon tariff reform and the Lords. Hence they were disguising on one side and trucking on the other. The referendum was intended to prevent the Liberals, when in a majority, from carrying any great scheme of legislation without a fresh reference to the people. That was a parody and caricature of democracy. The Tariffites had already waited seven years like Jacob, and they were likely to wait another seven.

A voice : They will never get Rachel.

Mr. Asquith rejoined that Rachel would be no longer in the first blush of youth when they did get her. Meanwhile the notion that the people resulted special protection against their chosen representatives was the most fanatic that could be conceived.

Sir Edward Grey (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), in the course of a speech at Alnwick on Saturday, said that Home Rule was part of a great scheme, which included the reform of the House of Commons, a redistribution of seats, one man one vote, and the extension of local powers in all parts of the United Kingdom.

ADDRESS BY LORD ROSEBERY.

London, Dec. 5.

Lord Rosebery addressed an enthusiastic audience of 4,000 persons at Edinburgh on Saturday evening. The parties, he said, seemed to have changed platforms for the Unionists were wise and moderate while the Liberals were resorting to appeals for single Chamber government. The Conservatives had come round to his views on the hereditary question. The man who never changed his opinions was an ass. The House of Lords question might have been settled but for the Government maintaining the hereditary and irresponsible character to suit themselves. What for our title of reform had the House of Lords received from the Liberals? It was mere cant to denounce what the Government alone was keeping in existence. Whatever the result of this general election it could not settle constitutional questions.

In acknowledging a vote of thanks for his address, Lord Rosebery said that one Minister had compared the members of the House of Lords to criminal lunatics, while another had compared them to foolish virgins. He was aware that the Government, in turning the key upon the Lords, was keeping them in subjection and confinement, and therefore treating them as criminal lunates but the other metaphor was less applicable. The foolish virgins forgot to trim their lamps, while the Lords had been a year trimming theirs, and one of the principal accusations against them at this moment was that it was impudence on their part at the eleventh hour to trim their lamps in order to present themselves before the tribunal of the constituencies.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, speaking at Newcastle on Saturday, said the Unionists proposed that in matters of pure finance the House of Commons should have not only the last word but the only word.

Addressing a meeting at Finsbury on Saturday, Lord Ampthill said, in referring to the American music hall offer to Mr. Lloyd-George that the time was when such an insult to a Minister of the Crown would have been regarded as a national insult.

South African Union.

ROYAL VISITORS IN NATAL.

Durban, Dec. 3.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Patricia paid a visit to Maritzburg on Thursday. They were presented with loyal addresses an were entertained at luncheon in the Town Hall, upwards of 200 guests attending the function. In the afternoon His Royal Highness laid the foundation-stone of the Natal University College and was, with the Duchess and the Princess Patricia, the guest of the Mayor at a garden party.

They arrived here on Friday in ideal weather, and were accorded a splendid welcome.

In the Durban Town Hall in the presence of 3,500 people the Royal visitors were presented with addresses. His Royal Highness, in reply, paid a tribute to the municipal enterprise and the loyalty which had everywhere been manifested throughout the tour. He afterwards reviewed the Durban Light Infantry of which regiment he is Colonel-in-Chief. The review was witnessed by 10,000 spectators. Their Royal Highnesses will sail homewards to-day on the R.M.S. "Balmoral Castle."

Mr Fisher (the Commonwealt Prime Minister) and Mr. Foulds (New Zealand Minister for Custom) visited Grahamstown on Thursday and Fort Elizabeth yesterday being entertained at luncheon by the Mayors of both towns. They left for Capetown today.

Durban, Dec. 5.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, accompanied by Princess Patricia, left for England yesterday by the s. s. "Balmoral Castle." At a civic luncheon, at which he was entertained shortly before his departure the Duke expressed his deepest thanks for the splendid hospitality, unvarying kindness, and consideration shown to him since his arrival. He was strongly convinced that the South African Union was a great work, well fashioned on sound and durable lines. If our public men put aside the things that did not matter and used the Union for the purpose of making South Africa great and prosperous there need be no apprehension.

As the Balmoral Castle drew out of the harbour thousands of persons cheered for the Duke and Duchess and the cruisers Forte and Hermes fired salutes.

Sir W. Laurier.

Montreal, Dec. 3.

The "Gazette" states that the Premier (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) will probably resign in the autumn and subsequently undertake an educational tour on the navy question in Quebec, Ontario, and other provinces.

As a resule of the recent debate on the navy of the Dominion House of Commons, contracts are being hastened for the construction of four cruisers of the Bristol class and 6 torpedo boat destroyers. Oil will be the fuel used on both classes of vessels. The completion of the programme will cost £2,000,000.

Alleged Espionage.

Berlin, Dec. 5.

Captain Dux, a French officer, was arrested at Friedrichshaven yesterday on suspicion of his being engaged in espionage.

The Supreme Court at Leipsig has sent two brothers, named Geier, to gaol for espionage. One brother has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and the other to six months imprisonment.

The Government declines to allow representatives of Great Britain to attend the trial of Lieut. Brandon and Captain Trench on a charge of espionage.

The Mexican Revolt.

Vancouver, Dec, 3.

Secret advices from El Paso state that the insurgents are planning an attack on Chihuahua.

President Diaz will appoint a peace commission to approach the rebels at San Isidro. The commissioners will be despatched in a special train bearing white flag.

The United States refuses to grant a haven to the revolutionary leader, Francisco Madero.

Three of the revolutionaries were killed while endeavouring with the aid of dynamite to wreck a railway engine at Denver, on the Rio Grand railway.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 10th December.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 10th Dec. 1910.				
G.I.P. Ry. Sec.	1606·65	1358070	19179234	20537304
I.M.Ry. System	1178·02	201059	4269407	4570466
A. D. C. Ry.....	125·66	28871	704697	733568
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	1239	44391	45630
Total....	2950·62	1589239	24397729	25886968
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 10th Dec. 1909.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec..	1606·65	1673616	18864356	20537972
I.M.Ry. System	1178·04	281284	4389198	4670482
A. D. C. Ry. ...	125·66	37309	642741	680050
B.-K. Ry.....	40·29	1183	28171	29354
Total..	2950·64	1993392	23924466	25917858
Inc. or Dec.	G.I.P.R.	.....	—315546	+314878	— 668
	I. M. Ry.	—0·02	— 80225	+ 19791	—100016
	A.D.C.R.	.....	— 8438	+ 61956	+ 53518
	Baran.				
	Kotah R.	.....	+ 56	+ 16220	+ 16276

Note.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st October, 1910.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 3rd Dec. on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 1,50,000	Rs. 3,17,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 4,71,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	297	615	8	920
For previous 21 weeks of half year	32,21,548	45,33,590	84,924	78,40,102
Total for 22 weeks	33,71,548	48,50,590	88,964	83,11,102
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,75,537	2,73,114	17,485	4,66,136
Per mile of Ry...	348	541	35	924
Total to corresponding date...	34,55,406	42,29,470	1,34,842	78,19,718

Increase for the week .....Rs. 4,684
Do. to date .....Rs. 4,91,384

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 3rd Dec. on 1,773·33 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 1,59,000	Rs. 3,27,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 4,93,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	90	187	4	274
For previous 21 weeks of half year	44,73,847	46,07,009	1,53,683	92,34,489
Total for 22 weeks	46,32,847	49,34,009	1,60,683	97,27,489
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,62,194	3,13,329	11,636	4,87,159
Per mile of Ry..	91	177	4	272
Total to corresponding date...	36,49,348	49,45,258	1,57,416	87,52,022

Increase for the week.....Rs. 5,841
Do. to date.....Rs. 9,65,467

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd Dec. on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 6,000	Rs. 34,000	Rs.	Rs. 40,000
Or per mile of Railway	42	227	.....	269
For previous 21 weeks of half year	1,37,281	4,20,932	2,176	5,60,389
Total for 22 weeks	1,43,281	4,54,932	2,176	6,00,389
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	8,378	29,637	.....	38,015
Per mile of Ry..	59	210	.....	269
Total to corresponding date...	1,34,399	4,31,013	4,269	5,69,681

Increase for the week .....Rs. 1,985
Do. to date .....Rs. 30,708

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 3rd Dec. on 17·28 miles open.

Hundreds of pounds' worth of jewels (heirlooms) have been stolen from the Duke of Argyll's apartments at Kensington Palace.

The Netherlands Bank, by agreeing to pay the Moroccan Government a subsidy of £48,150 a year has secured a tobacco monopoly in Morocco.

The profit made by Krupp and Co. for the past year amounted to £1,000,000. The Company has declared a dividend of 10 per cent.

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING.

Bombay Big Meeting.

The first entries for the principal races at the Bombay big Meeting are as follows :—

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.—Distance about 1 mile, 1 furlong.
Mr G K's ch am g Coat of Arms
Mr G K's ch aus g Picturesque.
Mr M Goculdass' b e g Refresher, 14-2
Mr M Goculdass' b aus g Master Delaval
Mr M Goculdass' b aus g Southline
Mr T M Thaddeus' b aus g Beau Vive
Mr J C Galstaun's b e h Prince Rupert
Mr J C Galstaun's br aus h Tangaroa
Mr J C Galstaun's br e m Britannia (late Ariette filly).
Mr Kelso's br e m Hilarity
Mr R R S's br e m Sosana.
Mr R R S's br aus h Apologue
Mr R R S's br e m Sosana
Mr Barhatun's b e h Riflebutt
Mr Cosens' b g Bull Dog
H H Rao of Cutch's b e h Young Melton

FIRST DAY—WEDNESDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY, 1911.

THE BOMBAY CITY PLATE—Distance about 1 1-4 miles.
Mr G K's ch am g Coat of Arms, 5 years
Mr M Goculdass' b aus g Master Delaval, aged
Mr T M Thaddeus' b aus g Beau Vive by Facile—Glen Vive, 5 years
Mr J C Galstaun's b e h Prince Rupert by Eager—Semper Vivent, 3 years
Mr J C Galstaun's b e m Cherry Hackle by Cerasus—Rose Hackle, 2 years
Mr J C Galstaun's br e m Britania late Ariette filly by Volodyovsky—Ariette, 2 years
Mr Kelso's br e m Hilarity 4 years
Mr R R S's br e m Sosana 4 years
Mr R R S's br aus h Apologue by Phoebus Apollo—Miss Gladys, aged
H H The Rao of Cutch's b e h Young Melton, 5 years

THE IMPORTERS' PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs
Mr G K's b e m Not Yet, 5 years
Mr G K's ch e g Huka, aged
Mr M Goculdass' b aus m Solution, 5 years
Mr T M Thadden's br e g Watch Tower by Morganatic—Eiffel, 3 years
Mr F M Garda's ch e m Grevillea by Buccaneer—Cymette, 3 years
Mr J C Galstaun's b e g Hopper by Raeburn—Calliope, 4 years
Mr J C Galstaun's br e m Princess San by Santol—Princess, 3 years
Mr R R S' b aus m Metal Girl, 6 years
Mr A S Oomer's br c h Ladkin by Lesterlin—Pearl Set, 3 years
Mr A J DeSouza's b e m Rose of Malta, 3 years
Mr Pitt's br e m Yvette, 4 years

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DEC. 19.

The depression in the extreme North continues travelling slowly Eastwards and conditions continue unsettled in the United Provinces. Snow has fallen fairly generally in South Kashmir, the Punjab and the Kumaon Hills, with light rain between Ludhiana and Meerut. Ambala and Meerut report half an inch of snow and at Simla nine inches. Elsewhere the weather has been dry.

The forecast shows that the precipitation will diminish slightly in Kashmir and the Punjab.

SNOWFALL AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, DEC. 19.

Saturday's storm has disappeared, after giving a slight fall of snow and rain. It was followed by another heavy fall and continued on Sunday and is still falling. Already one foot has been registered. The fall was accompanied by a heavy thunderstorm and lightning.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 19TH DECEMBER.

Amritsar.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally.

Hansi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Wheat requires rain. Rapeseed requires rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. Rapeseed smaller area sown this year.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Betwar—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Linseed flourishing.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Seasonable. Mornings cloudy. Cotton plants in flower; flowering advanced; crop accounts satisfactory; crop making good progress.

Surat.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants in bolls rapidly ripening.

Wadhwan.—Cotton plants show bolls; rapidly ripening are ready for early picking; crop accounts satisfactory; plants healthy.

Bhavnagar.—Harvest gathered up crop small.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop prospects improving; second picking general; estimate eight annas. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather; crop prospects improving.

Bellary.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants in flower.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 19TH DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 19th December, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect except at Delhi; night temperature is also in defect at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear in the north-western districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is nearly normal; the minimum is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in defect in Sind and South Rajputana. Temperature has fallen and in defect at nearly all stations.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Gujarat and Kathiawar and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is everywhere normal; night temperature is in excess in the north-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity normal or in excess. Temperature is normal at Bombay and in defect elsewhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is generally equal to the average. Temperature normal.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry and it is likely to continue so.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 19th December was 30·025 inches.

The height of Observatory barometer cistern above datum of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet.

The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 6 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide guage be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist Bombay,

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT. COLONEL A. K. LESLIE V. D. COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 20th December.

253. Regtl C Meeting—There will be a Regimental Committee Meeting at the B V A Club on Thursday 2nd instant at 7 p.m. sharp.

254. Office Closing of the B V A Head-Quarter office will be closed from 24th December 1910 to 3rd January 1911 both days inclusive on account of Christmas holidays.

255. Parades.—There will be no parades for Nos. 1 & 2 Companies on Saturdays 24th and 31st December.

259. With reference to B V A Regimental Order 258 the parade therein ordered for the E E Company is cancelled.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 20th December.

To-day Tuesday the 20th instant.—Bugle practice on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.

Wednesday the 21st instant.—Commanding Officers parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m. Dress. Drill order, Uniform with caps. Subject.—Picquet duty on roads in Fort. Field Service Regulations Part I, Operations, Sections 75-89.

Thursday the 22nd instant.—The Signalling Class will parade at 7 a.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

No. II.—Proficiency Class will be held at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Friday the 23rd instant.—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

No II "E." Coy. Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order Mafti.

No 182. Musketry.—Rifle Club.—The Miniature Range at Head-Quarters will be open for Matches 3 and 4 and practice on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 6 to 7-30 p.m. and Saturdays from 3 to 5-30 p.m.

No. IV. Classification Range.—The Ranges at Ghat Kopar are allotted to the Rifle Club matches 5 to 8 as under :—

Tuesday 27th instant.—By train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

No. I.V.R.A. Matches can be fired on this days.

No. III.—The Ranges at Ghat Kopar are available for class firing for adults as under :—

Wednesday 21st instant, Parts I and II Any Company, Thursday 22nd instant "D" Coy Standard Test, Friday 23rd instant, Parts I and II any Company, Saturday 24th instant Standard Test. Any Company, Trains leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 p.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BY THE WAY.

THE HOBBLE SKIRT.

Can anyone doubt, asks a writer in a French newspaper, that the ladies of Jerusalem in Biblical times were impeded in their walk like the ladies of to-day. In the latter part of the third chapter of the Prophecy of Isaiah, says the writer before referred to, we get a glimpse of how these daughters of Sion dressed on gala occasions. We learn further he says, from a passage in the Talmud (Babylonian). Chapter six (Schabbats translation), that the robes of the ladies were so tight that they could only walk with short steps. By this means a greater opportunity was afforded to their admirers to observe them. The writer, quoting from the Vulgate, observes: "Nihil sub sole novum." The suggestion evidently is that the hobble skirt was in vogue in very far-away times.

MEMORIALS OF THE CANONGATE.

Prof. Baldwin Brown is making an effort to preserve in perpetuity the fine old mansion in the Canongate, Edinburgh, once the town house of the Moubrays of Barnbougle, on the Forth, on Lord Rosebery's estate. The house adjoins the well known "John Knox's House," and with it forms a group that is perhaps the best surviving specimen of old town architecture of the kind in the kingdom. Another building of interest hard by is the "Heave awa' lads" coffee house. This is quite a modern affair well within the past fifty years. The house formerly occupying the site while being demolished collapsed, and a boy was buried in the ruins, with others, while the rescuers were at work they heard a voice from below the rubbish saying, "Heave awa' lads I'm a richt." The workers did "heave awa'," and the boy was rescued. To-day can be seen in the masonry the bust of a laddie wearing the ordinary Scottish bonnet of the time.

THE HAND LOSING ITS CUNNING.

One learns through a French paper that we are in danger of losing the use of our hands. The assertion is made by a medical authority, and a little reflection will lead us to pause before scouting this theory. Our hands in effect become less cunning and adroit through our availing ourselves of every machanical appliance at our disposal. In times past women were skilful embroiderers and workers of lace but the sewing machine has deteriorated the work of the hands and fingers, because, in the case of the mercenary worker, it renders a better return for her labour. By degrees the hands become stubborn, and in time, says the authority before cited, there will be nothing for the ten fingers to do.

SINCE THE DAYS OF RICHARD II.

The seal of the City of London has been in use ever since the days of Richard II., and is naturally getting very worn. The Law and City Courts Commission of the Corporation, according to the "Law Times," contemplate the replacing of this old seal by a new one. The last seal was broken up in the year of 1381. The present seal, which has the earliest record of the City arms, showing the shield bearing the sword of St. Paul and the cross of St. George, is always used in public at the meetings of the Court of Common Council, and will find a home in the Guildhall Museum. The seals of the City are used for a much longer period than the Great Seals, which are, of course, changed at the beginning of new reigns, owing to the alteration in the name and style of the occupant of the throne, and not infrequently during the reign in which they have been made, owing to their having become worn out.

MDME. CURIE AND THE "IMMORTALS."

In the 17th century there were several women admitted to membership of the various academies in France, and recently a lady was admitted at the Academy Goncourt, and a suggestion has been made that Mdme. Curie, of radium fame, should become one of the "Immortals." But as far as we understand the question, it would be necessary that legislation should be obtained to admit women within the precincts of the home of the "Immortals." Mdme. Curie herself no doubt would gladly accept the honour to which her position in science entitles her, if it were offered; and there is a good few of the "Forty" who feel that in honouring her they would be, if such were possible, honouring the Academy itself. But the lady has expressed herself with no mistaken terms against any agitation being engineered in her favour.

SWEDEN AND RADIUM DISCOVERER.

No such difficulty exists in the Royal Academy of Science in Sweden as stands in the way of a fauteuil being placed at the disposal of Mdme. Curie within Richelieu's foundation, and she has been elected unanimously a member of the Swedish institution. She is not the first lady member of this learned society. In 1748 the Countess Ekeblad, nee Delagardie, became a member of this illustrious company when she was but 24 years of age. The Russian Princess Daschkof a member of the Russian Academy of Science, was in 1783 elected a member of the Swedish Academy.

A DIVINE'S PARROT.

The late Dr. Macgregor, of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, whose death occurred recently had a favourite parrot, a brilliant linguist and remarkably "quick study." As he was going into the country for a month Dr. Macgregor arranged with a friend who had a parrot to take charge of his pet. He ordered his beadle to carry the cage to the bird's new abode. It was a wet and stormy night, and the beadle grumbled to himself in language unbecoming a minister's man, while the parrot listened. So when he was set down in the parlour of a saintly lady, and the cover removed, the bird addressed himself directly to the other parrot—"Ye d——dugly beast, if it wasna for you I widna has been oot the nicht."

WHERE ALL OUR LETTERS GO.

Statistics of all kinds are always well to the front in the last month of the year, and Mr. Holt Schooling contributes to the Christmas double number of the "Windsor Magazine" an interesting article on "Our Letters." The United States, it appears, receive more of our letters and postcards than are received by any other one nation. Rather more than 13 per 100 of our letters are despatched to the United States, and the countries to which most of our letters are sent are the United States France, Germany, Canada and Newfoundland, India, South African Colonies, Australia Holland, and Belgium. These nine countries receive, in all, nearly three-quarters of all, the letters and postcards we send out of the United Kingdom. Some countries that receive fewest letters from us are Asiatic Turkey, Persia, Mexico, Central America States, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela.

WHERE OUR LETTERS COME FROM.

In a list of the countries that send most letters to us the United States again head the list, and they send to us more than sixteen of every 100 letters we receive from over the sea. Countries that send to us more letters than we send to them are the United States and Germany. And we send to France, Canada, India, South Africa, Australia, Holland, Belgium, more letters than those countries respectively send to us. The foregoing international results relate only to letters and postcards. If we include, in addition, the weight of the circulars, book-packets, patterns, and news-papers which we despatch and receive, the preceding totals are vastly increased. Thus, when all postal packets are included, America is at the head of the continents to which we despatch these packets. Europe comes second, instead of holding the first place as when only letters and postcards are considered.

A VENERABLE JURY.

There was tried in Denver recently a murder case in which the defendant was aged seventy-seven—the oldest man, it is said, ever prosecuted for murder in Colorado. An attempt seems to have been made to give the accused, in an exceptional degree, a jury of his peers, for the youngest man summoned as a juror was sixty-six, the oldest eighty-two, and the average seventy-two years and ten months. It is now being widely reported that, for the age of this jury, Colorado has beaten the record. The enterprise of the West!

SOLDIERS' TEETH.

The Army Council has issued a circular memorandum regarding the supply of artificial teeth to non-commissioned officers with long service. In future non-commissioned officers who have completed twenty-one years' service, and who are entitled to take their discharge after three months' notice, are not to be supplied with artificial teeth at the public expense. With regard to other cases, the general rule to be followed is that artificial teeth should only be supplied at the public expense when it is considered to be in the interests of the service to retain men whose service with the colours would otherwise be terminated on account of medical unfitness.

LADIES' CORNER.

POLITICAL WOMEN.

The adaptability and usefulness of women's work in times of political stress is now admitted, says Lady St. Helier, writing in the "World," and no serious observer would deny how important a part they have taken in the past, and are also at the moment occupying in the forthcoming election. They have learnt so much from past experience in political contests, and have so assimilated their knowledge, that they, are to both sides one of the most valuable and indispensable branches of the great army of canvassers which are in full fighting trim all over the kingdom. The incapable women —the "dilettanti," or those who took it up as a short pastime, just to enable them to speak of their personal experiences of electioneering—have disappeared, and the keen, eager, intelligent, and deeply interested women, who feel the importance of the work they have undertaken, have come into the front ranks. What strikes the observer as an interesting development of the movement is that they are a body of women with great physical strength, quite competent to hold their own with the male canvassers in endurance and stamina. The nervous, excitable, delicate creature has disappeared, and a race of strong constitutioned, sturdy women have taken their place. The physical strength of modern women is a new feature, and a most important one, added to the quiet way in which they have discarded their ancient mode of canvassing, and adopted the serious and practical style with which they find they are as successful as their male comrades. Many women would deny with scorn that the influence of personal charm, or beauty, on which they largely relied in the past, carries much weight to-day; but we must candidly admit that, other things being equal, a pretty woman with intelligence and connections is a very powerful advocate. The social questions of the day do affect and impress woman deeply, and add greatly to the potency of their influence in politics; and the quiet education on all public questions, as well as the training for public speaking, which has been persistently carried on, among the silent women of the Unionist party in England, who have for long realised how important a "role" they would be called on to take up in political life, is bearing fruit.

FACILITY OF SPEECH.

The facility with which women speak and the effect they have in public meetings have given them a new weapon in the political arena and increased their value. Where formerly they were content to canvass only, and use what personal influence they could in house-to-house visitation, they now hold their own on the platform, and women are listened to with as much attention as if they were men, and often get a better hearing. Women have good voices, have studied voice production—and for the last few years not only have women, but young girls, received instruction in public speaking. There are many classes in England which teach women how to speak in public, not only training the voice, but many developing into debating societies where the standard of speaking is a very high one. Public speaking among women has become an art, and instead of the few women who were formerly considered to have a claim to be listened to when they mounted platform, there are now thousands who not only speak easily, but who have attained a great reputation for oratory of no mean order.

AN INEVITABLE GOAL.

Women are beginning to realise that, in the social revolution which is going on around them, questions and problems which must inevitably affect their position most seriously are pressing for a solution from which they will suffer more acutely than almost any class of the community. The question of the political position of women must inevitably lead to the recognition of Parliamentary claims. The sanctity of the home and family and marriage tie are questions which appeal to the most tender and the holiest side of their nature. It is for that reason, among many others, that women are throwing themselves into the political contest with all the zeal of those who feel that their most holy and precious possessions are being attacked. No woman can hear the Socialistic programme of to-day, which forms an attractive bait to the working classes in this country, without realising to the full the violence of the attack that is being made on all she holds sacred. It is the realisation of what effect the success of the Socialistic propaganda would have on the future of women that inspires the efforts they are making to defeat it. One very important result is sure to grow out of the present attitude of women—for many who hitherto have shown the most bitter opposition to the question of woman's suffrage are becoming slowly but surely convinced that unless some effort is made to give Parliamentary representation to properly qualified women, they will, should the Socialistic party acquire greater control over the Liberal party in the coming election, find themselves debarred, even more securely than at present, from having any voice in the important social changes that will come up for settlement, as well as in the vital questions which will affect the destinies of the Empire. There is a fixed determination on the part of the Radical and Socialistic party not to give women representation. Every fresh election shows them how increasingly potent the influence of women is becoming in all social and political questions. They realise the innate conservatism of women, and how disastrously it would affect and delay the carrying out of the revolutionary measures for destroying the whole social fabric of our life which they advocate, and they also have no desire to encounter the opposition of the working women on the great questions of labour and the legislation against their interests which a Socialistic Parliament would carry into effect.

ORGANISED OPPOSITION.

The steady, organised opposition carried on all over the country by a large body of women against the present Government and their allies is a fact which they cannot ignore—and in the future, in the organised forces in favour of law and order the women of England will be enrolled. An interesting point in the position which women have taken up in the present election is that it does not proceed from the noisy and too vehement advocates of any particular section of women, but it is the protest of the hitherto silent and voiceless women who have been content to attend to the humdrum work of the home. They are at last aroused to a consciousness of the danger which the growth of Socialism has created, and are joining the ranks of its more militant opponents. It is the voice of the wives, mothers, and, indeed, of the even older women whose domestic ties have disappeared, and who are able to estimate the necessity for defence. The political meetings in most parts of London are not attended by women to-day—they leave the hot, smoke-filled, ill-ventilated meeting-rooms to the men, whose arguments and discussions neither affect nor alter the opinions of their audience—and most of the women we speak of are found busily and silently working for the maintenance of the institutions of their country.

HIGH COURT.—DEC. 20.

For dismissal under Rule 740.

342-10 Wadia G and Co Jivraj Narsey vs A W Campbell and Co Motabhai J and M.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE ROBERTSON.)

Appeal for Hearing and Final Disposal.

756 07 Thakurdas and Co. Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy vs Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart and others Pestonji R K Co; Shroff D and D Part heard.

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MEN AND MATTERS.

"WAIT AND SEE."

Mr. Valentine Ball, son of Sir Robert Ball, the astronomer, speaking at a Unionist meeting at Dulwich, said: The Government are asking for a bank cheque, but they will not say the use they are going to make of it. I am something of a poet, and I have just made up the following:—

Why has Spicer come to town?
Wait and see!
Will he bring the numbers down?
Wait and see!
Bonar Law has gone away,
But we're ready for the fray,
Freddy Hall will win the day!
Wait and see!

PREMIUMS FOR LARGE FAMILIES.

The municipal council of the cathedral city of Tulle, in the Correze (Central France), have decided to begin a campaign against depopulation by providing financial encouragement to its servants to bring up large families. The plan maintains the general wages list, as before, but adds supplementary pay at the rate of ten, fifteen, and twenty per cent. respectively to the earnings of those civic employees who have two, three, or four children or more. At present it is intended that the scheme shall be limited in its application to employees receiving £60 a year or less, and a further stipulation cancels the supplementary pay as each child reaches the age of sixteen.

HAT PIN PERIL.

The President of the Berlin Police has given a fresh example of his care for the interests of the population committed to his charge by addressing an official remonstrance to the ladies of Berlin on the danger of wearing the fashionable twelve-inch hatpins which protrude over the edge of the hat. The President points out that the danger is especially great in tramcars and railway carriages, and he has received numerous complaints of injuries caused by wearers of this formidable millinery making an unexpected movement of the head and piercing their neighbour with a pin. He appeals therefore, to the ladies not to wear such pins, or at least to mask the points, so as to render them harmless, by means of a little device sold for that purpose. He hopes this appeal will suffice, and that he will be spared the necessity of taking official steps to end a dangerous nuisance.

PARADISE FOR ANGLERS.

In New Zealand anglers talk of their trout catches by the ton, and not by the pound or ounce. Fishing in the Tongariro and other rivers which flow into Lake Taupo last season, the following "takes" are recorded: A. D. Sellson, 1691 fish weighing 10,615lb.; Colonel Moore, 566 fish weighing 5,152lb.; Guy Fenwick, 409 fish, weight 3,107lb.; T. Whitehead, 844 fish, weight 3126lb.; H. Shields,, 299fish, weight 2304lb. Three fishermen totalled 294 trout between them in six days. Despite the fact that the fish have long ceased to need anything but ordinary protection, the Government, the "British Australasian" says still enforces the regulation which forbids the sale of trout. Under present circumstances enormous quantities are wasted each year. Mr. A. D. Sellson for his huge catch used a fly for about half the fish and a minnow for the remainder.

A PRINCE'S WAGER.

Prince Wladimir Teropskoff, a penniless nobleman, has sacrificed his life at Moscow in an attempt to win a strange wager. Count Waldig, a wealthy landowner, made a bet with him (the "Express" says) that he would not drink a gallon of liquor at a draught. The Prince's reward if he accomplished the feat was to be the title-deeds of a valuable estate. The Prince ate nothing all day with the exception of a salt herring, and in the evening, in the presence of the Count and four witnesses, he raised the gallon jar to his lips and drank steadily until he set it down empty. The title-deeds of the estate were handed to him, but hardly had he received them when he sank to the ground and died in a few moments.

DECLINED £5000 IN TIPS.

The pensioner Levy, who for fifteen years stood before the massive front door which leads to the sarcophagus of Napoleon, has retired from his post, being too old to stand on duty for the seven hours during which the tomb is open to the public. He was one of the last of the pensioners of the Crimean war, and in subsequent campaigns he acted as special messenger and servant of Napolean III. Some time ago it was estimated that he had refused as much as £5000 which had been offered to him in gratuities by rich Americans. He was one of the few servants of his time who refused to accept tips.

SICILIAN PUPPET-SHOW.

Describing a marionette show, which is such a popular amusement in South Italy and Sicily, Mr. Eustace Reynolds-Ball, in "Travel and Exploration," says, "The unrehearsed effects supplied the most grotesque and ludicrous elements of the performance. Sometimes grave difficulties would arise with the mechanism of the puppets, who would be ignominiously swung up into space, or a phantom hand might be seen stealthily protruding from the flies, which would snatch away an offending figure—a practical illustration of a deus ex machina. Then the action of the play would be occasionally retarded by a fit of sneezing or coughing on the part of the concealed showman, which temporarily checked the flow of eloquence of the chatacters in possession of the stage. Sometimes the small boy who took the part of the heroine would chime in late, when muttered curses might be distinctly heard by those in the front row. It says much for the childlike character and Arcadian simplicity of the Sicilians that they can follow the moving adventures of the puppets for three long hours without a break.

CONVICTS' REVELS.

Among the records of Thanksgiving Day, celebrations throughout the United States much space is devoted in the American papers to descriptions of the humorous manner in which the inmates of the different prisons observed the festival. The palm for originality, the "Mail" says, is given to the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, which enjoys the distinction of harbouring a unique collection of wealthy criminals, including more than a score of Pittsburg bankers and municipal councillors, who are serving long terms of penal servitude for the part they played in the corruption of the public life of that town. Under the guidance of a well-known banker and embezzler these distinguished convicts arranged for the other inmates an amusing series of stage burlesques. The music was composed and the elaborate scenery painted by different criminals. The refectory of the gaol was specially fitted as a theatre, and it echoed with the applause aroused by the witty sallies exchanged between the councillors who had accepted and the bankers who gave the bribes which were responsible for their loss of liberty. The actors burlesqued every banking and political scandal disclosed in Pittsburg in the last half a dozen years.

SUCCESS OF THE EVENING.

The success of the evening was scored by Mr. J. Kline, a New York councillor, who "pulled the props from under the sky" when he made his historic confession of having bribed some sixty fellow-councillors. Mr. Kline's confession was the chief cause of the exposures which drew down on the city the eloquent denunciations of Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Roosevelt. He appeared in a "hobble skirt," symbolic of the restrictions of the law, and in a witty dialogue derided the bankers and their attempts to purchase the entire council. A trio of convict bankers followed his performance with a clever satire of the councillors who accepted bribes and then forgot to attend the council meetings in time to vote for their friends. The sketches were varied by selections of music rendered by the "penitentiary orchestra," which is composed largely of murderers.

RELICS OF A NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

In relation to the visit of the American Squadron, it is of interest to note that a mill at Wickham, Hampshire, is partly built of the timbers of the American frigate Chesapeake, which on June 1, 1813, struck her flag, after a brief but fierce engagement to the British man-o'-war "Shannon," in the last fight between the two races. Bullets fired during the action have from time to time been found in the timbers of Wickham Mill. After the engagement the two vessels came to this country, and for many years lay in company, as hulks, in the River Medway, at Chatham.

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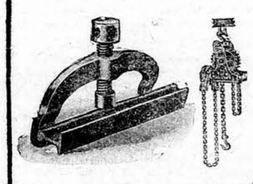

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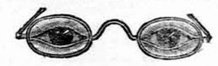

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